

ROBERT DE TRAZ

SWITZERLAND

LAND OF PEACE AND LIBERTY

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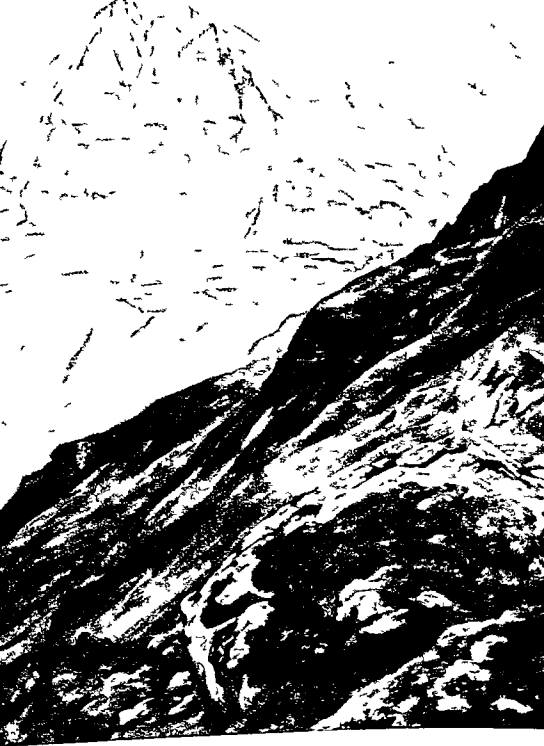
LAUSANNE SWITZERLAND

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AUGUSTE BAUD BOVY (1848-1899)

A descendant of the Baud de Celigny family, Auguste Baud Bovy had a French mother and a English grandmother. His childhood was spent in a wealthy home and it was intended that he should one day take his place at the head of the large jewellery establishment founded by his grandfather Dutertre, and now under his father's management. But, at an early age, the boy felt the compulsion of his creative talents and a strong aversion to trade. He finally obtained his parents' consent to his entering the Geneva Fine Arts School under Barthelemy Menn. Still a student he met the youngest daughter of Jules Bovy, for whom he formed a deep attachment. Married very young, he was appointed professor at the Fine Arts School at the age of 21. In 1872, he made his first Alpine excursion through the Tourtemagne Valley. Political events had brought a number of French refugees to Geneva with whom Baud Bovy stood on intimate terms. Amongst them was Courbet and under his influence, Baud Bovy painted several canvases, including "The Smoker" (now in the Zurich Museum), still lifes and the portraits of Merle d'Aubigne, Desboutin and James Fazy. Baud Bovy had none of the makings of a portraitist, however. He found his pleasure in the society of men such as Charles Morice, Jean Dolent, Puvis de Chavanne, Rodin, Dalou, Carriere, and in the study of Corot's works. He felt too an imperious need to return to Alpine scenes and leaving Paris where he had settled for a time, he established himself at Aesch above the Lake of Thun, spending each summer in the high alpine valleys of the Kienthal, painting great canvases of mountain scenes. In 1893 a telegram from Puvis de Chavannes informed him that, following a petition signed by an elite of Parisian artists, he had been awarded the Order of the Legion of Honour. He died in 1898 and, fifty years later, a simple monument to his memory was erected on the Bundalp by his friends of the Oberland.



*Two Voices are there one is of the sea,
One of the mountains, each a mighty Voice
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
They were thy chosen music, Liberty!*

William Wordsworth

Foreword

In the heart of Europe lies a country whose national life presents many distinctive and interesting features

Switzerland is but a very small State, having a population of 4.5 million inhabitants and covering a total area of about 16,000 sq miles. Economically, it is a country little favoured by nature, for one-quarter of its soil is barren.

There is no "Swiss" language, for the population speaks French, German, Italian, and Romanche—the four national languages—to which must be added numerous dialects spoken every day in town and countryside. And yet this country is neither German, nor French, nor Italian.

National religion there is none—for three-fifths of the population are Protestant and the remainder Catholic.

Switzerland is a self-governing democracy and has, therefore, no ruling dynasty. It is not a centralized, but a Federal State, formed by a congregation of small republics.

Is Switzerland then merely a heterogeneous collection of nations and races, an artificial State born of diplomacy, or the result of random chance?

No, Switzerland is none of these! Her structure is explained by the nature of her land, her history and the persevering will of her people. This little nation came into being almost seven centuries ago and believes today that it must "endure for ever", as the most ancient document in the national archives so stoutheartedly declares. Fully conscious of her true purport, of her historical significance, Switzerland has derived strength from her weakness, spiritual enrichment from her diversity, harmony from her contrasts.

Such is the theme briefly set forth in the following pages.



Waterfalls of the Swiss Alps add to the rugged beauty of mountain scenery, but they are also a symbol of power. Tamed by the hand of man, they provide hydro-electric power, Switzerland's only natural resource

The Land and its People

At a first glance, Switzerland appears like a gigantic mass of rocks, rising pile upon pile, a geological convulsion suddenly arrested or, again, like a mighty surge of land towards the sky. The Alps cover three fifths of her territory. From one flank of the St Gotthard, their central bastion, stretches the towering Bernese Oberland, crowned by the Jungfrau, the Mönch and the Eiger, while on the other, rises the Glaris range, capped by the Titlis from which, to the east, spread the high lying plateau of the Grisons and the Bernina group. The high, craggy barrier of the Valaisan Alps extends westward, topped by the Mount Rosa and the Matterhorn.

Surmounted by fields of eternal ice and snow, crowded with peaks, rocky towers and pinnacles, this titanic mass of mountains suggestive of the heaped up waves of a tempestuous sea, suddenly petrified, slopes abruptly towards the south, while to the north, it branches out into many valleys and falls progressively in successive tiers. Deep gorges gash these mighty highlands, ever widening valleys separate their groups and ranges. From the ice-bound heights leap cascades and furious torrents, two of which form the head waters of the Rhone and the Rhine, rivers of mighty destiny, which flow, the one towards France, the other towards Germany. The River Ticino mingles its waters with those of the Pô before reaching the Adriatic, and the Inn runs to join the Danube.

And so the Gotthard, that mighty citadel, keystone of the Swiss Alps, is also a watershed from which flow, as down the opposite sides of a roof, the great life-streams of Europe. By building a road in the Middle Ages and a tunnel in modern times, Man has perfected the work of nature and made of the St Gotthard a gateway, an indispensable stage on the route linking north and south.

There, where the spurs of the Alps become gentle hills and slopes, where the rushing torrents grow into calm rivers, and orchards and plough lands appear, lies the region of the great lakes. Switzerland is studded with these gleaming expanses of water mirroring the sky, each so entirely different from the other. The Lake of Lucerne is austere and tormented, the Lake of Constance with its flat shores, spreads out its waters like a small inland sea, the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne seem to radiate an atmosphere of homely charm, almost of meditative peace, while the Lake of Geneva (Lake Lemán), sunny and blue, is framed in a harmonious landscape reminiscent of Mediterranean scenes.

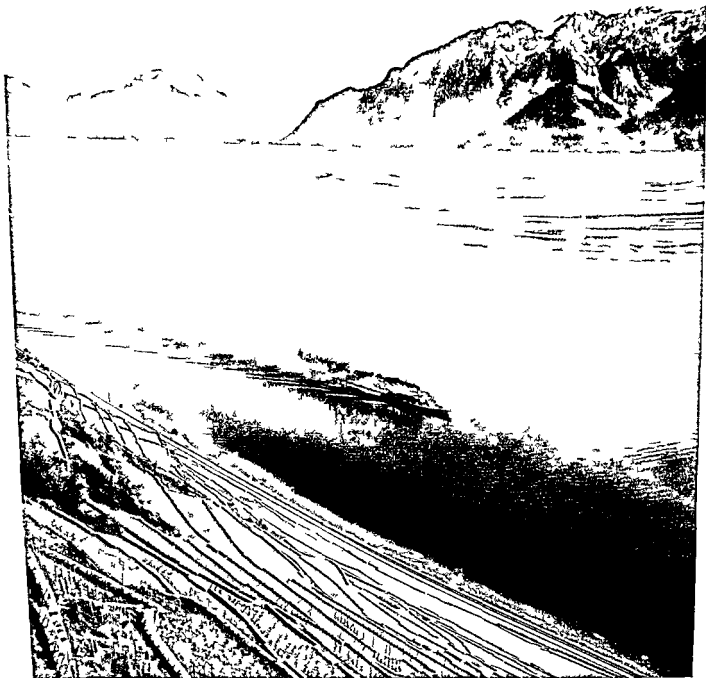
Switzerland's mountain system incorporates yet a second element, the Jura range, that long barrier which flanks the country's western frontier and, like a garden wall, encloses low-lying, fertile lands. The Alps are a world in



Contrasts — a few miles away from the snow-capped peaks lies the luxuriant vegetation and typically southern architecture of the Ticino and its Lakes.



A famous peak of the Bernese Oberland in the Alpine heart of Switzerland the Jungfrau, to the left of which rises the Monch.



The romance of Lake Lemman (Lake of Geneva) where the grapevine clammers down sunny terraces to the water's edge

themselves, an awesome, majestic world, which awakens dramatic fancies and arouses thoughts of conquest. The Jura has no crown of serrated peaks and is easy to cross. Its contours undulate with rhythmical uniformity, its lonely pastures and pine woods breathe a spirit of melancholy and mysterious charm.

The land of Switzerland, lying as it does among the Alps, the plains and the Jura, is full of contrasts, its landscapes changing from region to region, from altitude to altitude. Some districts offer almost polar scenery, desert like and wild, and but a few hours descent bring one to warm, southern climes where flourish vineyards, cypresses and maize. Here, the landscape is forbidding and austere—there, all gentleness and charm. One aspect of Switzerland is romantic—rugged, strange and unconstrained, another is all classicism with its goodly orderliness and serene clarity of atmosphere.

Contrasts likewise appear in the man made architecture of the land: the wooden chalets of roughly hewn timber, or adorned with balconies and gay designs, the Bernese farmhouses with their large, well proportioned roofs and the little pink houses of the Ticino with their pergolas, or again, the stately mansions in the French style and the essentially modern city buildings.

Similar contrasts are to be found among the people themselves. There are shepherds living high on the mountains with their flocks—thick-set, sturdy mountaineers, grave, silent men. There are merry, music-loving countryfolk, who love to thread the mazes of a dance, the small farmers, with edelweiss-embroidered smocks, workmen in blue overalls, watchmakers plying between work bench and books, captains of industry, widely travelled men of the cities, scientists—who may also be Nobel Prize-men—for whom only technical knowledge and progress exist. To this extreme variety of types, many of whom are distinguishable by certain physical traits—for some Swiss are tall, fair, blue-eyed and slow of movement, whilst others are dark, lively, and southern in type—corresponds an extreme diversity of life and manners, varying from town to country, from business and trading circles to the manual workers and those on the land.

But the constant presence of the mountains, though only in the background, has endowed the Swiss, whatever their type or aspect, with a fundamental earnestness and energy, a power of endurance, sometimes even with great doggedness and perseverance. It has given them also a love of nature from which springs a religious turn of mind, a certain idealism strangely blended both with a keen, practical sense leading them to disparage empty talk, and a rather naïve sentimentality. Lastly, the Swiss may be said to have a rather highly developed sense of criticism, a leaning to contradiction, an essential need of independence, whether personal or national, allied to a resolute self-decision in matters of faith and destiny. These traits have, for centuries, been exemplified by the history of their nation.

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Historical Survey

Unlike other European states, Switzerland has never come under the sway of a monarchy and her history does not, therefore, follow the fortunes of a given dynasty. Her guiding principle must be sought elsewhere. The story of Switzerland is that of a community composed of burghers and land-owning peasantry, a community which grew and expanded in the course of time by alliance and conquest, growing ever more closely knit, ever more aware of its political significance as it passed through successive stages and crises, slowly elaborating the values which characterize it today.

In the XIIIth century, the shores of the Lake of Lucerne were inhabited by the three mountain clans of Schwyz, Uri and Unterwald. These populations were free-born subjects of the Holy Empire which gave them its protection in order to secure a better control of the St. Gotthard Pass, over which led a road—or rather a mule track—serving as a link between the German territories and Italy.

Threatened by the Dukes of Austria who planned to enslave them in view of gaining control of the Alpine passes, these humble clans decided to join forces, the better to withstand their common aggressor. The first alliance, called the Pact of Brunnen, was concluded and ratified in 1291 at a secret meeting held in the Grutli, an Alpine meadow overhanging the Lake of Lucerne. It is here the birthplace of Switzerland and, for all her sons, the Grutli Pact still remains a holy bond. Later, ever with the aim of securing their independence, the people of Schwyz, Uri and Unterwald concluded alliances with their neighbours, first with the burghers of Lucerne and, later, with the people of Berne and Fribourg, whose cities had been founded by the Dukes of Zähringen. Into this alliance entered also the cities of Zurich, Solothurn and Basle. Thus the original league gradually incorporated new elements and so grew in size that, by the end of the XVIIIth century, it included thirteen sovereign States or Cantons, apart from other allied or subject territories. Such was the Helvetic Confederation—an assembly of republics bound together by a solemn oath, each offering and guaranteeing mutual aid in the defence of their common and individual liberties.

This evolution was not an easy one, however. The Swiss had repeatedly to resort to arms in defence of their liberty, for they were free and determined to remain so. They had first to war against the House of Austria which would not relinquish its claims upon their territory. Despite numerical inferiority, the Swiss triumphed over Austrian troops at the Battles of Morgarten and



Ruins of Saillon Castle (Valais) One of the numerous medieval strongholds which watched over Alpine passes

Sempach, at Laupen and at Calven they gained other victories. Later, they had to defend themselves against Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, whom they put to rout at Morat, in 1499, in the same heroic spirit, they successfully thwarted the encroachments of the Holy Roman Empire.

However, with a growing consciousness of their strength, came also the desire to secure certain key positions. The Swiss were no longer content to confine themselves to purely defensive warfare. They organized expeditionary forces and descended upon Italy. They conquered Milan and Genoa, awakening fear and earning the title of "Tamers of Kings." During this period, which is often termed the Heroic Age of Switzerland by historians, the Confederation was a military power, courted by kings and popes alike. It was indeed the Confederation's "imperialistic age." Amongst the Cantons themselves, all equal in theory, each sharing the rights and obligations accruing from the Pact, it was the Republic of Berne which assumed leadership, for its policy and desire for conquest brooked no denial.

The Confederation might have extended its territory still farther, had it not been defeated at Marignan in 1515 by François I, King of France. In this battle, the Confederate troops, composed chiefly of infantry, were met by a new arm—artillery—the force of which they had till then ignored.

After Marignan, a turning point in their history, the Swiss abandoned their policy of conquest and withdrew from international politics. Henceforth, they refused to meddle with European affairs and, as we shall see later, adopted a policy of perpetual neutrality. Then came the Reformation and the largest Cantons embraced the New Faith. The religious question gave rise to grave controversies, it is true, but also to a splendid soaring of thought and spirit.

For the next three centuries, the history of Switzerland is but a succession of internal conflicts, the tale of a laborious search after an inner harmony, not exempt from bloodshed. It might even be described as the story of incessant strife incessantly subdued. Other conflicts followed the religious struggle: clashes between sovereign Cantons and their bailiwicks, between city and rural populations, between the patrician classes and the people. It sometimes seemed as though the Confederation was on the verge of disruption through lack of spiritual unity. And yet the bond which held it together remained in spite of all. In every crisis there arose a man—Nicolas de Flue in 1483, Zwingli in the XVIth century, General Dufour in the XIXth century—imbued with patriotism, urging his fellow-countrymen to forget their resentments and to remember only the need for devotion to the common cause.

The man of the hour always gained a hearing, because the arguments in favour of national unity proved stronger than the motives of ill will, and because a similarity of political ideals outweighed all racial, linguistic or religious differences.



Berne, the Federal capital of the Swiss Confederation is an old city, founded in 1191 A.D. by Duke Berchtold of Zähringen. Within the precincts of this beautiful metropolis many medieval buildings have survived the centuries.

Simultaneously with the consolidation of national unity, life and manners in Switzerland became more gentle, and a wave of prosperity spread throughout the land. In the XVIIIth century, the age of patrician government, Switzerland appeared to foreign travellers, who had even then begun to flock within her gates, as a country of rational institutions where law and order prevailed, a peaceful, happy land enjoying a high degree of culture, attached to liberties which its people deemed insufficient perhaps, but were yet their pride.

However, a new danger loomed beyond the frontiers, a danger which was to materialize and engulf Switzerland's autonomy for a time. France of the Directory invaded and oppressed the country, Imperial France enslaved it, and Switzerland had to wait until the Allied victory of 1814 to regain her freedom. Then began a new age, an age of liberal thought and industrialism. Switzerland changed her constitution to secure her position in the modern world, she ceased to be a Confederation of States and became a Federal State wherein the central government was vested with real authority and a national army substituted for cantonal militia. The patrician regime gave place to a democratic government which, to a large extent, sanctioned the principle of the sovereignty of the people. This new Switzerland freed subject states from her dominion, admitted allies to her ranks, conferring upon all the status of Cantons, thus increasing their number from thirteen to twenty-two, all enjoying equal constitutional rights.

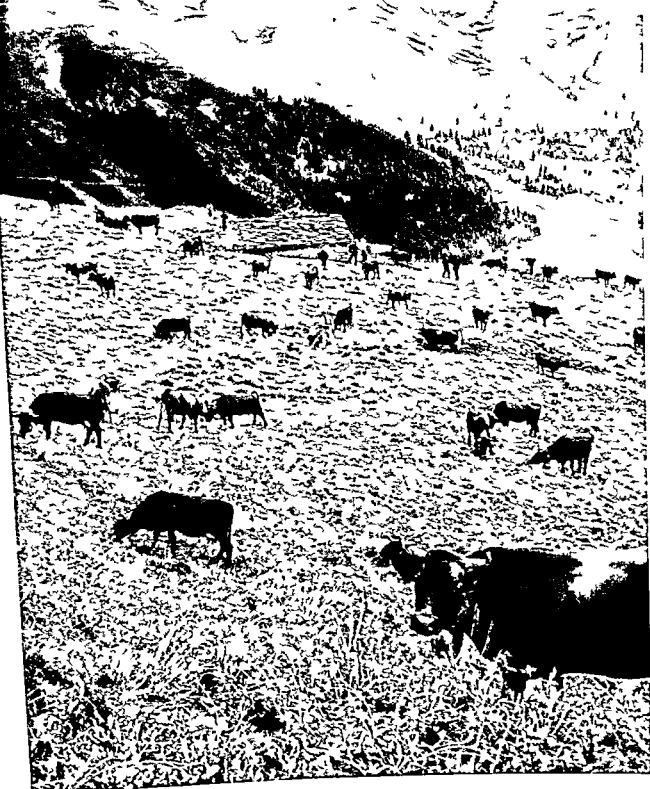
The XIXth century was a wonderful period in Swiss history. The position of the State was consolidated and its economic structure developed, while the population increased considerably. A final religious conflict broke out in 1847, strife with the Sonderbund—a secessionist movement of the Catholic Cantons—endangering national unity. This civil war was quickly pacified, however, and in the following year, the Constitution of 1848 firmly established the Confederation as it stands today. Switzerland is growing ever more conscious of her unique position among the nations of the world.

ALBERT ANKER (1831-1910)

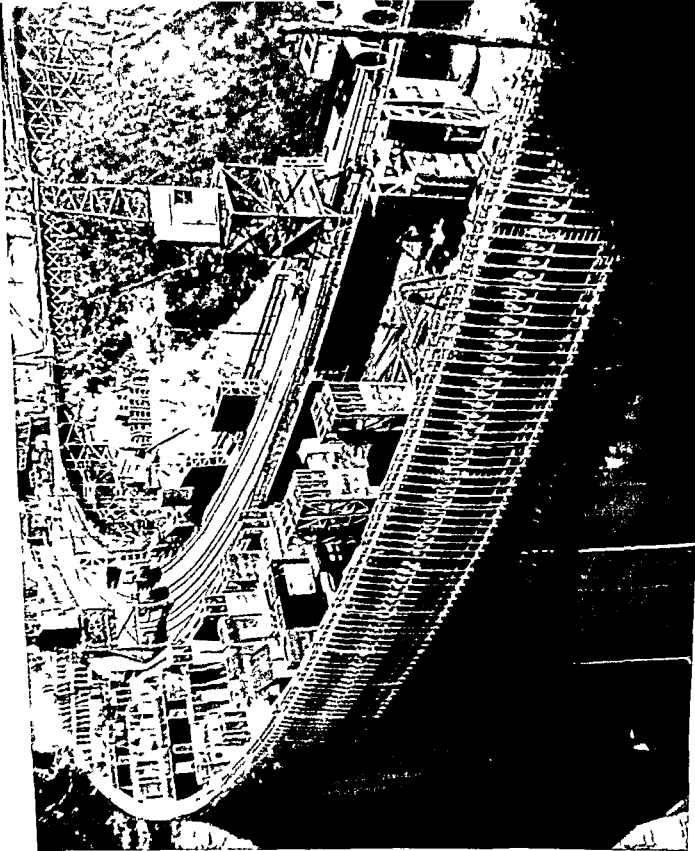
Anker's childhood was spent in one of the beautiful, picturesque thatched houses, so characteristic of the village of Anet (Berne), where his father exercised the profession of veterinary surgeon. Like Buchser, Anker was destined for the Church and, after his schooling at Berne, was sent to Halle in Germany. But Anker the theological student could not deny the compulsion which drove him to an artistic career. He set off for Paris and enrolled as a student under Gleyre. Writing of his master, Anker said "He kept us at drawing for a long time and preferred us to start painting only at the last. It was his conviction that drawing is the fundament of all art ... He wanted clear, fair drawings, whitely luminous, with only a very sober application of shadow. His great enemy was "Chic" ... His observations in regard to composition bore less on the picturesque than on the truth and reality of the gesture." Anker remained faithful to these principles all his life and to the memory of the master who had so defined them. A journey to Italy completed Anker's artistic apprenticeship. On his return to Switzerland he married a young girl of Bienne, Anna Ruffy, and from that time on devoted his life to his two great interests: his family and his art. He spent his winters in Paris and his summers in the old house at Anet where he had installed a studio. The canvases sent to the 1866 Paris Salon won him the award of a gold medal and twelve years later the Order of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon him. For many years a member of the Federal Fine Arts Commission and of the Gottfried Keller Foundation, Anker was awarded at the age of 70, the distinction of a Doctorate honoris causa by the University of Berne.

In his paintings, Anker remained the whimsical and wholly charming portraitist of rustic life on the Bernese Plateau. He has depicted the people of this region at all periods of life, from infancy to old age. His canvases are the chronicle of a rural community in all its very personal attitudes and scenes. No mere picturesqueness, here, however—no sentimentality, but the revelation of daily life. Anker summarized his own life and work in the following words: "I was Gleyre's pupil and I have worked hard."





Cattle in an Alpine pasture. The yearly migration of the herds to High Alpine meadows improves the strain of sturdy Swiss cattle and is one of the fundaments of the country's fine dairy industry.



Hydro-electric power is being increasingly developed and exploited in Switzerland. Building the great Rossens dam on the River Sarine (Canton of Fribourg).



Sunny workroom in a modern Swiss watch factory. Highly qualified craftsmen, specialization and a fine technical organization have contributed to the success of this internationally famous industry.



Swiss industry is famed for its traditional precision work quality of workmanship and the materials used

Economic Resources

A visitor with but little knowledge of the country, who spends a pleasant holiday in Switzerland and sees her comfortable and prosperous-looking citizens, is easily led to believe that life is easy here and that this country is exceedingly blessed by nature.

We must look beyond the beauty of the landscapes, however, beyond the material comfort of Swiss hotels and trains. In reality, the Swiss nation has to exert tremendous efforts and devise most ingenious methods to obtain the results which strike the traveller. The soil of Switzerland is not very fertile, one-quarter of its surface being barren, mountainous or desolate with ice and snow. Save for timber and the electric power produced from the waterfalls, there are no natural resources of any kind. Lying far inland, Switzerland has no access to the sea and no colonies. And yet, four and a half million inhabitants live on this restricted territory, and their needs, born of the high standard of political and social development to which they have attained, are fully satisfied.

In times gone by, Switzerland was mainly an agricultural country. She exploited her forest and grazing lands, cultivated cereals and the vine. There has never been in this country a great land-owning class, and landed property consists mostly of small and medium-sized farms. The small farmer class, which today forms one-quarter of the population, constitutes one of the most vital forces of the nation. It represents, as it were, the historical element of the nation, the stable and traditional element embodying the ancient virtues of the race, its energy and endurance, its love of the soil and spirit of independence. All Swiss citizens, or almost all, have some ties with the land.

For the last hundred years, the farming classes have united and formed strongly organized bodies, both to protect their legitimate interests and to improve their professional status. Methods of agriculture and cattle breeding have been perfected, the scientific training of young farmers has developed considerably and a very comprehensive scheme of insurance has been instituted. The introduction of rational methods has increased the output of Swiss agriculture. The most insignificant resources are exploited to the full, and the smallest plot of land is tilled. Orchards and vineyards are found at the highest possible altitudes.

During the recent war years (1939-1945), Switzerland was cut off from her sources of supply by economic blockades and, to meet such an emergency, agricultural output had to be intensified. This was done by the application of the Wahlen Plan (named after its initiator, a reputed Swiss agronomist),

city labour was mobilized for work on the land and, so that pastures might be put under wheat and potatoes, livestock was heavily reduced all over the country

How great was the emergency which dictated this measure will be realized when it is remembered that the Swiss farmer has always taken great pride in his cattle. Switzerland is indeed famous for her fine breeds—the sturdy little brown stock of Schwyz and Valais, the spotted Simmental stock, white and tawny or white and black. The traveller who has roamed the Swiss mountains has probably had occasion to watch the quaint processions of the cattle as they are led from the lower valleys to the Alpine meadows—this migration takes place every summer—or has come across them at high altitudes and heard the music of their bells as the herd scatters over the grassy slopes. Milk (whether fresh or condensed, or used as an ingredient for chocolate) and cheese—Gruyere or Emmental, for example—are characteristically Swiss products, the reputation of which is firmly established on world markets.

Switzerland's fruit and vegetable farming is less well known abroad, its products have improved both in quality and quantity and now supply a flourishing bottling and canning industry. The vine also is cultivated in some parts of the country and yields excellent local vintages.

However, although agriculture is a necessary and important factor of Swiss economic life, it cannot of itself meet all the requirements of a modern, progressive country. In little over a century, Switzerland has created a complete industrial structure which has now become an essential element of her prosperity. Industry absorbs 45 % of the nation's workers, while agriculture accounts for only 22 %. Thanks to the nation's spirit of enterprise, technical skill and methodical organization, Switzerland has gained an economic importance relatively far superior to the size of her population or her territory. Throughout the Jura region, in Geneva, Basle, Schaffhausen, Glaris and St Gall, and still more in and around Zurich, works and manufacturing plants have multiplied and now employ almost one million workers.

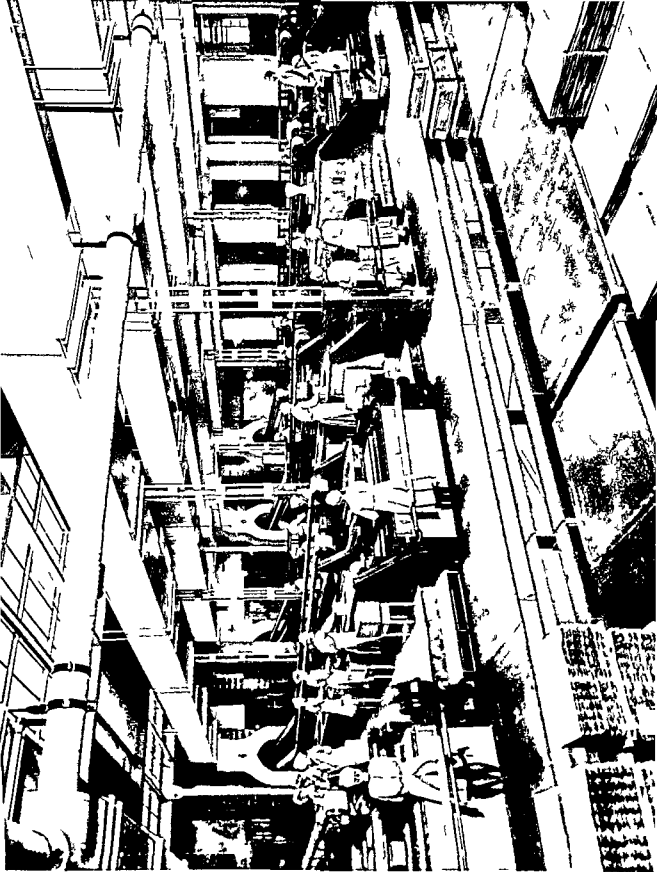
As there are no natural resources in the country, Swiss industry must buy its raw materials on foreign markets and, consequently, export its products in payment of its purchases. The industrial activity of the land is directed chiefly to the production of manufactured goods which represent 94 % of its total export trade.

Switzerland was one of the first countries in Europe to manufacture industrially silks, ribbons, laces and embroideries. In the old days, Zurich for instance, vied with Lyons and Milan as a centre of the silk industry. Today, embroideries, fine cotton goods, woollens and linens have become an important factor in the country's export trade. Fashion and haberdashery products also are much sought after abroad, while Swiss footwear—classed in the fashion wear group—has won an international reputation.



Busy Swiss spinning and weaving mills produce fine quality lins, hemp cottons, woollens, natural silks, rayons and other textiles. In the Canton of Appenzell embroidery is still a domestic craft, as witness the nimble fingers of this trio of needlewomen.

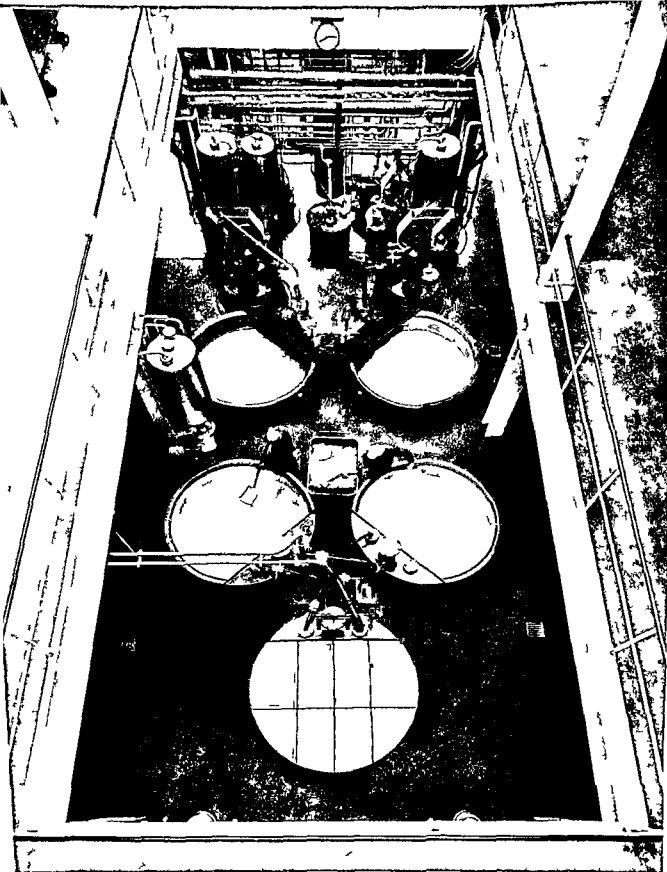
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The production of condensed and powdered milk chocolate and canning of foodstuffs, is a branch which has earned Switzerland an excellent reputation abroad. Here is a view of the demoulding room in a chocolate factory.



The manufacture of raw materials for the perfumery trade is a major branch of the Swiss chemical industry



Chemicals are an industry in which Switzerland has achieved much. View of the vat room in a leading dye factory, Basle.

The heavy industries hold pride of place—foundries, steel works and engineering plants of all kinds—a place they share with the electro-technical branch, famed for its turbines, generators and motors. Textile machinery, machine tools, precision instruments and apparatus, typewriters and calculating machines are also very successfully manufactured in Switzerland.

The Swiss watch industry, with centres in Geneva and the Jura region, deservedly enjoys world wide recognition. The chemicals group is developing rapidly, especially in Basle, and has specialized in the production of pharmaceuticals, dyes and essences for the perfume industry.

A complete list of Swiss industries far exceeds the scope of the present work, for this country's activities are characterized by an extreme diversity. Any survey, however brief, must nevertheless include mention of tobacco-growing, ceramics, the manufacture of sports goods and requisites, artificial manures, the graphic arts. Other trades and industries also are flourishing and contribute generously to the nation's trade.

Banking and insurance are also prosperous branches of Switzerland's commercial enterprise and are favoured by the country's geographical position in the centre of Europe, by its international relations and the safe custody it can offer foreign capital. And, of course, there is the tourist industry (incorporating the hotel and catering trades) fostered by the natural beauty of the countryside, by the climate and good repute of numerous holiday and health resorts, the fame of the Swiss medical profession and sanatoria, schools and universities. And finally, because she stands at the crossroads of great international routes, Switzerland has methodically organized her communications and transport and, in the face of many difficulties, has built great bridges and excellent road and railway systems. Swiss railways have been electrified for almost thirty years now. Following a farsighted policy and faithfully adhering to her traditional mission as link between North and South, Switzerland pierced the barrier of the Alps and built successively the great St. Gotthard, Simplon and Loetschberg tunnels. The river port at Basle is a clearing station for many of the nation's imports and its direct link with the ocean, the Rhine being one of Europe's largest and busiest inland waterways. Modern air traffic is facilitated by two inter-continental airports, civil aviation is organized on a national scale.

The technical training of specialized workers has been considerably developed in Switzerland, scientific institutions and laboratories are encouraged and endowed in view of promoting the industrial and commercial drive of the nation. Everything is done to keep alive among the workers the traditional love of precision and quality and to foster the spirit of research and inventiveness. All Swiss products, whether turbines, watches or textiles, are characterized by their excellent finish, the fine workmanship and high quality of the materials employed. Trash, that is to say, the common place, mass-produced article,

is not liked by the Swiss quality, craftsmanship and good taste are most highly prized. The prosperity of the luxury crafts, such as the jeweller's and the fashion trades, testify abundantly to this preference.

As the home market is necessarily restricted by its comparatively small size, the national industries turn towards foreign channels of trade and, by constantly improving quality and production methods, strive to extend and maintain their sales abroad.

During the war, of course, many obstacles arose to deprive the country of its markets beyond the frontiers. The blockade and counterblockade enclosed Swiss industries oppressively. First home consumption had to be rationed and then belligerents persuaded that Switzerland was not supplying the hostile camps, lastly, by agreements constantly contended and debated, even after their conclusion, it was obtained that products vital to the nation's welfare might be imported and Swiss made goods exported.

When the war was over, the urgent needs of many other countries proved to be a factor (amongst others) which gave a great impetus to Swiss industries, favoured at that moment by the fact that plant and equipment had remained untouched and intact. Nevertheless, Switzerland herself had to replenish her much depleted stocks of raw materials and a necessarily heavy import trade caused a considerable deficit in the trade balance—a deficit which exceeded 1 ½ billion francs in 1948. The balance is still equilibrated, however, by the invisible exports—tourist and hotel trades, transport and transit traffic, insurance, yield on investments abroad.

At the time of writing, Switzerland's economic situation is sound. Freedom from social strife inside the country helps to keep industrial production at a high level. There is no unemployment, it is even necessary to import labour from other countries to meet the requirements of certain trades and industries which can still show heavy backlogs. Cost of living has risen, certainly, but wages have followed this upward trend closely and the great majority of the people live well, enjoying a very high standard of comfort.

Taxation is high, that is true, and the State has a heavy national debt to bear. It is to be expected also that, in the near future, the prosperity now prevailing will be affected by the revival of competition on international markets and the continuation of present conditions will depend largely on the general trend of international affairs (over which Switzerland herself can exercise no influence) and, also, on the stability of currencies, a factor essential to the world's economic welfare.



Aerial view of Zurich, Switzerland's largest city (population 370,000)



Watchmaking is still also a domestic craft in Switzerland. The craftsman who works at home or in a small workshop is a highly skilled artisan with centuries of tradition behind him.



Switzerland builds high-powered machines as well as precision tools. Here is a 58,400 HP turbine in the assembly hall of a great engineering firm in Zurich

FERDINAND HODLER (1853-1918)

Son of a humble cabinet-maker's journeyman and a servant girl, Ferdinand Hodler spent a poverty-stricken childhood. He was seven when his father died and his mother, burdened with five children married again. The family moved to Steffisbourg near Thun and, all his life, Hodler remembered the joy he experienced each day on his walk to school, as he contemplated the massive barrier of the Alps on the horizon. Hodler the youth was apprenticed to a certain Sommer whose occupation it was to paint "Swiss scenes" for foreign tourists. Then, with a few francs jingling in his pocket Hodler set off for Geneva, to which he was attracted by the fame of Calame, and Diday. And it was there that he met his "Man of Providence", Barthelémy Menn, one of Ingres' favourite pupils, the intimate friend of Corot and Director of the Geneva School of Fine Arts "To Menn", wrote Hodler later, "I owe everything!" The young man soon showed that he was worthy of his master's teaching. During the five years at the School, Hodler painted several portraits which reveal the influence of Rembrandt. With Menn's help, Hodler travelled to Spain and his stay there opened new horizons before him. The portrait entitled "The Thoughtful Peasant", reproduced here, shows the development of Hodler's personality as an artist. Soon there came the period of his great mural paintings, of the "Battle of Marignan", now in the Zurich National Museum, and of the "Departure of the Students for Jena", which enabled the artist to develop his magnificent power of decorative effect, later found in full flowering in his "Night", "Day" and "Ames deques". The same great gift is apparent but more tenderly expressed, in the painter's last canvases the paintings of the Lake of Geneva, which appear as the tribute of genius to the town which formed his powers.





very healthy Swiss citizen is a soldier. The militia army is kept constantly in a state of preparedness. The mountainous terrain renders excellent training necessary. An Alpine patrol unit.

his uniform, kit and munitions back with him, so as to be ready to answer a possible call to arms. No soldier has the right to refuse rank. Apart from a small number of regular staff officers and divisional commanders, all officers in the Swiss army follow some trade or profession which they periodically exchange for military service. Many of the men who occupy important positions in civilian life—leaders of industry and finance, lawyers, farmers, teachers and so on—hold high rank in the army.

Thus, this country of democracy and equality of rights, maintains the principle that leadership is necessary to society, that the authority conceded to an individual must be proportionate to his devotion to the public cause. And so the nation accepts the idea that a citizen has not only rights to enjoy, but also duties to perform. The object of conscription in Switzerland is not merely to build up a large armed force—it vivifies the concept that the "national community" calls for real and personal service.

One other advantage inherent in the militia system, is that the army does not constitute a caste apart. It is, on the contrary, so profoundly rooted in the life and customs of the people, so intimately bound up in the structure of the State, that it actually represents the nation as a whole. It is to the people of Switzerland as a mirror of their nationhood. They recognize the educational value of army life, because it teaches and demands the virtues of order, discipline and self devotion, because, in the ranks and in the barracks, it brings together all classes and conditions of men who there learn the meaning of comradeship. The army is the symbol and foundation stone of the Federal brotherhood, firstly because it is the heirloom of Swiss history, and secondly, because it is an institution common to all the Cantons. In other spheres of national life, the latter keep their own traditions, their own coats-of arms and banners, but in the army all are Swiss, soldiers under the same flag—the red flag with its brave white cross.

That is the reason why the people of Switzerland are so deeply attached to their army, why they are prepared to accept any sacrifice for its sake. It is for them a source of pride, the supreme pledge of their country's honour and independence.

The Swiss militia or citizen army, which must not be confused with the territorial army of other countries, indubitably possesses fighting courage, and this must be attributed to the fact that the memory of former historical exploits is cherished in every Canton. For several centuries, the Swiss Cantons supplied troops to most of the other European states, especially to France, but also to Holland, England, Sardinia and Naples. These soldiers were not mercenaries, like the German lansquenets, nor did they sell their services to the highest bidder—they were sent in fulfilment of diplomatic agreements or even of military alliances. Swiss regiments in the service of foreign powers



In several Cantons of Central Switzerland, the people vote at the "Landesgemeinde" the open and popular parliament a traditional and very characteristic democratic institution. The "Landesgemeinde" at Claras.

wore their own distinctive uniforms, were led by their own officers and bore their own banners into battle.

Throughout World War II, Switzerland was constantly menaced by invasion. Surrounded by the Axis powers, she alone in Central Europe retained her liberty and independence. The nation never lost courage and held out staunchly against all attempted compulsion.

Several times, as now confirmed by official documents, the Nazis contemplated the invasion of Switzerland, their intentions were fortunately always discovered in time by the Swiss Intelligence Service. An army concentrated in the Black Forest and another with a base at Ulm were each in turn held ready for an operation of this kind. In 1944, there was great danger that, in their retreat, the German troops would violate the Swiss frontiers.

Throughout these five dangerous years, the Swiss army trained incessantly, increased and improved its materiel, revised its methods and plans according to the lessons taught by the war itself. In 1940, in order to shorten a possible war front which the man power and materiel available could not have held, the Swiss G.H.Q. decided to build a national redoubt in the mountainous heart of the country. This huge natural fortress was strengthened by fortifications built in the rocks themselves, and equipped with underground barracks, power plants and field hospitals. The great Alpine passes—the Gotthard, Simplon and Lötschberg—formed part of this 'inner fortress' and the Swiss Government informed the Nazis that, if the country were attacked, the bridges and tunnels on these international routes would be destroyed, thus depriving the invaders of the main object of their operations.

The whole nation was determined to defend itself, even if it were annihilated in the attempt. By his firm attitude and the personal example he set, General Guisan, the popular and much loved Commander in Chief of the Swiss Army, was the living symbol of this will to resist the invader.

The Swiss army has been re-organized several times during the last century, and a few years before the war broke out in 1939, far reaching improvements were introduced. Military training was prolonged, armaments and equipment were perfected and increased, and the whole of the defence plan was adapted to meet the dangers which seemed to loom ahead. At the end of August 1939, the army—which then numbered five hundred thousand men—was mobilized so rapidly, that all positions were already occupied when the declaration of war was announced in the British House of Commons.



The historical Castle of Chillon the prison of Bonaparte whose story inspired Byron

Swiss Citizenship and the Structure of the State

Switzerland is, by nature and essence, a Federal State, in contradistinction to other unified or centralized States. In this, it resembles the United States of America and its political structure is diametrically opposed to that of the Totalitarian State.

It may be compared to a building of several storeys. First, on what could be termed the ground floor, comes the parish—or commune*—the primitive cell of local government, representing a group of men having a common birth place, men who know each other well and are bound together by direct, material ties of interest and kinship, men who, by attending to matters of local policy, learn the meaning of citizenship.

Over the parish stands the Canton. A Swiss Canton is not merely a territorial division. It is a republic with practically full control of its own internal affairs, it has its own historical past, its own character, life and manners and even its own dialect or local way of speech, it has a government, a parliament and a capital town. The Cantons are unequal in size and wealth. Some are essentially rural, while in others town life predominates. Every Swiss considers himself as belonging primarily to his Canton, to which he gives his patriotic loyalty.

But, however different they are one from the other and however faithful to their traditions, the Cantons are allies and together form the Helvetic Confederation. It must never be forgotten that the Confederation was born of the Pact drawn up in the XIIIth century. It therefore rests on a collective oath which its founders swore before God and which their descendants have tacitly accepted throughout the ages. The alliance which binds them together is more than a mere juridical concept. Apart from the moral factor of fidelity to the given word, it also comprises an instinctive yet deliberate determination to live at peace one with the other, to adopt a common line of action and defence, and again, it testifies to a feeling of rational fraternity despite differences of race and religion, and also to a sentiment of pride in belonging to a community which not only expresses a practical, utilitarian purpose, but also embodies the spirit of civilization.

* The commune in Switzerland is similar to the French commune: i. e. originally a town, village or district in which the inhabitants were bound by common ties of interest or of local government. Each Swiss family wherever it may live remains legally attached to the commune whence it originally sprang, or the citizen rights of which it has acquired by naturalization, etc. The members of each family are burgesses of that commune by birth. As a territorial division the commune may be compared to the English parish or better still to the American township.



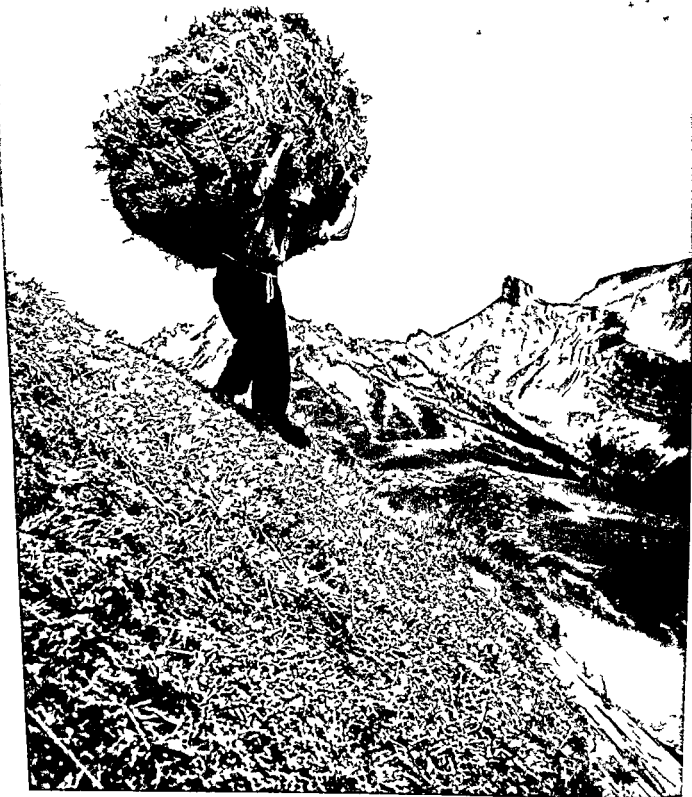
In many districts national costumes are still worn. Here are two bonny girls of Berne in traditional dress.

A feeling of mutual respect results from this covenant. Dissimilarity reigns among the Swiss, and yet they consider it quite natural that they should not all be alike, they even take interest in the traits which distinguish their fellow-countrymen from themselves. This diversity is for them one of their most precious heirlooms. They have a deep regard for local manners and customs, they make no attempt to coerce minorities, but, on the contrary, respect them and desire that every individual should occupy his rightful place in the State. The Confederation which represents a political formula, therefore implies a moral concept or reciprocal understanding, together with that of mutual service. Although the Federal conception excludes unity, it rests upon a union constantly confirmed and made manifest in daily life.

The smallest minority in the State is the individual. Man as an isolated unit. In Switzerland, the individual is free to express his views, he has the right to stand alone in his opinion and to state it at the polls. This liberty of thought may perhaps appear purely theoretical. What is the worth of a single vote in the face of a majority? On the other hand, social conformism and the influence of collective prejudices deter most people from being exceptional in their views and still more from revolting against accepted ideas. Nevertheless, there have been cases in Switzerland in which a single citizen has lawfully withstood the majority, or in which a small group of men has opposed public opinion and succeeded in modifying it profoundly. This must be attributed to the fact that, as Switzerland is a very small country, the individual is not lost among the crowd, because, also, Switzerland is a democracy and her citizens consider their authority supreme, because the nation is both complex and most diverse, and the notion of the individual as such therefore outweighs that of the State.

It is for this reason that, in Switzerland, so much importance is attached to education. Since any matter of State is likely to be submitted to the vote of the people and finally decided by them, the question is to form citizens capable of discernment. A few years ago, a new civil code was adopted by Parliament, but, before being made law, it was submitted to the nation for approval, every citizen, whether professor or mechanic, cowherd or farmer, received a copy of the proposed code and was expected to examine it before going to the polls. Doubtless, the competent opinion of a jurist was of greater value in this case. The people nevertheless gave proof of a good sense of judgement by accepting the new laws, a judgment since confirmed by Turkey which has adopted this magisterial code of law without altering one iota of its contents.

In point of fact, the very constitution of Switzerland implies that each citizen should be able to state his opinion. Authority rests on the general consent of the people, whence it also draws its strength. Consequently, it is



In Alpine districts, farming is not an easy life. The smallest plot of arable and meadow land must be carefully tended to produce the utmost.

understandable that everyone must be sufficiently educated to be able to follow the course of public affairs and to understand the explanations given by the Government. The Swiss political system excludes illiteracy. Accordingly, even in the smallest village, the school house is an important public building, schooling is strictly supervised by the local authorities and parents who neglect to send their children are immediately reprimanded.

Education is so widespread in Switzerland, that one often meets men and women of very humble origin and modest way of living who read and have intellectual interests far above their material condition and are surprisingly cultured. Protestantism, too, the preponderant faith in Switzerland, encourages the individual to pursue his studies. The reading of the Bible, the practice of a personal faith, a certain preoccupation with moral problems, all are conducive to reflectiveness and give each citizen the impression of having a responsibility to bear.

It is comparatively easy for young people in Switzerland to pass from elementary to secondary schools and even to the University. School fees are very moderate and there are no prejudices—rather the contrary—against social or intellectual advancement. Many men now belonging to the governing classes have risen from the people.

The importance attached to schooling, this constant interest taken in educational problems partly explain why Switzerland has given several great educators to the world: Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Father Grard. These characteristics also explain the number of Swiss Universities. There are seven in this small country of four and a half million inhabitants, apart from the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, the School of Engineering in Lausanne and the School of Commercial Science in St. Gallen.

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Although self dignity and liberty of opinion are highly prized in Switzerland, although the individual's right to personal freedom is respected a man is nevertheless considered as being member of a community, and even to several.

The individual belongs first of all to his family. It has often been observed that every Swiss is proud of his family name, of his descent and kin, while almost every family, whether of middle class or peasant extraction, can boast of armorial bearings. Some of the most ancient families hold reunions on special dates to foster this feeling of kinship and family pride, others institute a common fund, out of which are paid the studies of promising young people, or material help given to those who may fall on bad days.

On the other hand, as every Swiss is burgher of a parish or commune, he also forms part of a specific community and is bound by certain ties, in principle

at least, to a determined locality. In some cases, his rights as burgher of a commune result in material advantages, apart from any personal pride such membership may arouse in him. Some communes distribute among their citizens firewood from the communal forests, or confer grazing rights on the common pasture lands. Every commune is legally bound to assist those of its citizens who have become destitute.

This general conception of belonging to a clan, this inner need the Swiss have of co-operating in groups based on similarity of interests and the memory of a common birth place, also explain why they are so fond of forming and joining associations of all kinds. In the old days, the guilds, which used to group members of the same trade, were flourishing organizations. Several of them have survived to the present day, especially in Zurich, Basle and Berne, and have faithfully adhered to their historical names, banners, richly decorated guild houses and centuries old traditions. There are today innumerable cantonal and intercantonal societies and associations—uniting those who have common professional, cultural or economic interests—each with their committees, annual general meetings, news-sheets or periodicals, and insignia. It is a standing joke that, if three Swiss meet in a desert, they are sure to form a club immediately and appoint each other president, secretary and treasurer.

And so, in this country where the individual is considered as the essential unit of the community, and where, on the other hand, the heterogeneous character of the State lays it open to the most diverse influences, a constant counter pressure is at work to incorporate the individual in the State and bind him to his fellow countrymen. Natural contrasts of type and character are neutralized by personal contacts and the methodical grouping of similar personalities, tastes and interests. Links are established across the many inland frontiers, both visible and invisible, and intellectual exchanges abound. The vital stream of this good fellowship springs, not from kindred race, but from a deliberate, rational friendliness of feeling.

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It is therefore evident that the Confederate people of Switzerland are conscious of possessing a common heritage, both moral and material. They know that it is not necessarily theirs for all time: the past has bestowed it upon them, but the future may deprive them of it. Their heritage is exposed to danger from without, for Switzerland is a small nation wedged in between great powers, it is also exposed to danger from within, for Switzerland is a composite State. Each citizen must personally resist all tendency to religious fanaticism, all excess in racial or political passions which might set him against those of his compatriots who speak a different language, profess a religion

other than his, or hold other political views. Bear this in mind: an Englishman or a Frenchman has no particular problem to shoulder on account of his nationality, and he may be led to believe that his fatherland has no special need of him as an individual. A Swiss, on the contrary, must keep constant vigil. His country makes incessant demands on his loyalty and patriotism.

* The services required of him are not merely the payment of taxes or a material contribution of time and labour, such as is sometimes called for in rural districts, nor yet military duty alone, but a spontaneous co-operation in public affairs, *res publica*. As a citizen, the Swiss is not an entity opposed to the State: he embodies and represents the State. He shares in the government of his country, he expresses his opinion or lends his help, not only because it is his right, but because it is also his duty to do so. The mainspring of his co-operation is a spirit of good citizenship.

It is difficult to gain an insight into Switzerland's regime or the character and life of her people, if one does not fully understand the importance attached to civic consciousness in this country. Nor should one lose sight of the fact that here, every citizen, down to the most humble, is convinced that he has a personal responsibility towards the community which is, in his eyes, the ultimate owner (through intermediate persons or bodies) of his own spiritual and material heritage. Proud of his country's illustrious past, eager to see it advance along the road of progress, mindful of its honour, the Swiss citizen feels it his duty to serve his fatherland.

Swiss political institutions therefore rest on the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the people, that is to say, of the nation as a whole and of each individual in particular. Public bodies are elected and considered as delegates of the people. It is a remarkable fact that all are of the collegial type which excludes leadership by one man. At every rung of governmental administration is to be found, not one man alone, but a group of men. The Federal Council, which constitutes the central executive power, is composed of seven members, and their decisions are always presented as unanimous. The same is true for the Cantonal Governments called State Councils. Even if an individual member of one or other of these different Councils outweighs his colleagues by his worth and personality, he takes care not to thrust himself to the fore. The assumption of personal power appears in the light of a usurpation.

The executive is itself controlled, and the laws are voted by two assemblies: the National Council, which has a number of members proportionate to the population (one deputy for every 22,000 electors) and the States Council in which sit the representatives of the Cantons (two for every Canton). In this way an equilibrium is established, there is plurality of votes in conformity with a regime based on the majority principle. On the other hand, the historical



The Federal Parliament House in Bern

and political characteristics of each Canton are fully respected, whatever their economic importance in the State, thus, of course, is only to be expected in a country where the principle of equality prevails. Members are elected by universal suffrage with proportional representation, so as to comply, as far as possible, with the different currents of public opinion and to allow minorities also to voice their views.

Apart from its local government, every Canton is endowed with a parliament, a single chamber called the Great Council.

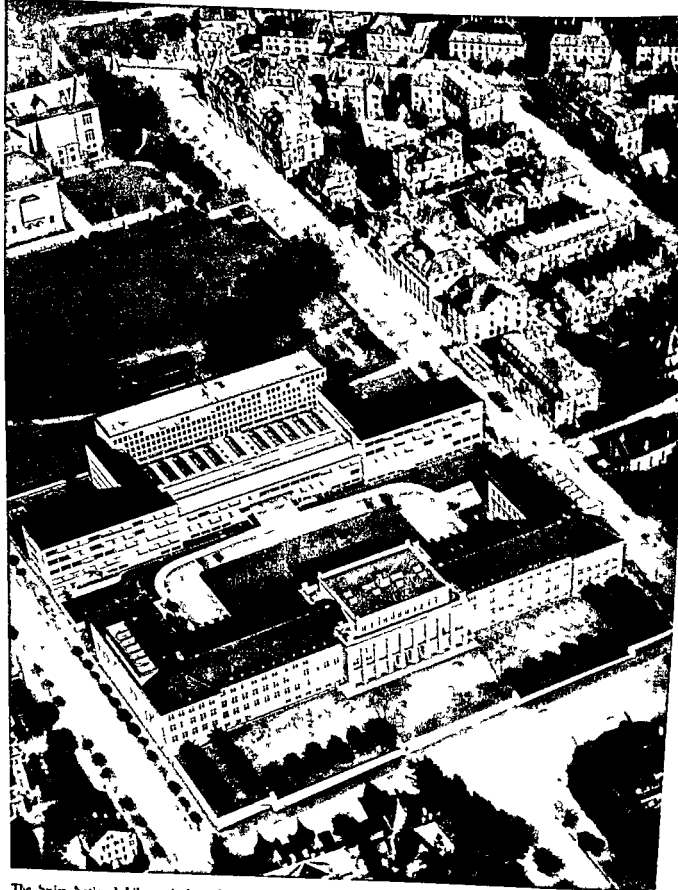
Finally, the judicature is distinct from local or Federal administration. It comes within the province of the cantonal authorities, with the exception of two institutions common to all Cantons: the Federal Tribunal, or Supreme Court of Appeal, and the Tribunal of Insurance Law.

In a few of the rural and sparsely populated Cantons, has survived an ancient type of popular assembly, called the *Landsgemeinde*. All citizens assemble on the main square of their capital town to hear the reports submitted to them by their political representatives, to elect deputies and vote new laws by show of hands. In this wise, the elector exercises his rights publicly and directly, and not by secret ballot. However humble he may be, the elector talks face to face with his delegates and is heard quite freely. These assemblies, reminiscent of the *agora* of the Greek republics, are both picturesque and impressive.

During the last quarter of the XIXth century, the sovereignty of the people asserted itself in yet another fashion, direct government by the people being instituted in addition to representative government. The Right of Initiative was introduced, whereby any citizen, provided that he has the support of 50,000 fellow citizens, may propose a new law. Further, by the Right of Referendum, 30,000 signatures suffice to force the government to submit any Act voted by Parliament to national approval.

This constant care to consult the will of the people and to ratify organic laws by popular suffrage, and besides, the possibility of the nation's intervening in public affairs over the heads of its representatives, may seem dangerous for two reasons: firstly, the policy of the government might well be adversely influenced by different, contradictory currents of an unreasonable or badly informed public opinion, secondly, the government's authority, weakened and impaired by such influences, might be defeated.

Now, it is a fact that, every time the nation has been called upon to decide on a major question, it has always given proof of sound common sense, moderation and patriotic feeling. The most vigorous electoral campaigns have never roused the people to adopt an extreme policy. The nation as a whole has shown itself less demagogic than certain of its representatives. Often, too, the people have manifested an enlightened understanding of the permanent



The Swiss National Library is housed in a fine modern building in Bern.

necessities of State, and championed the general interests of the country, even at the expense of individual interests. This was the case, for example, when they explicitly accepted an increase of military obligations, the levying of certain taxes, or again, when they refused to elect the Federal Council by universal suffrage, a privilege they deemed both useless and dangerous.

It must be stressed that, if the people of Switzerland give proof of such rational prudence, such an intelligent sense of realities, it is, we repeat, because the individual citizen receives his primary political education in his commune and his Canton, because he considers that the public affairs of his country concern him also, and, finally, because he does not consider the men who represent him in the government as professional politicians appointed to replace him and make decisions for him, but as temporary and revocable delegates whom he is not obliged blindly to follow.

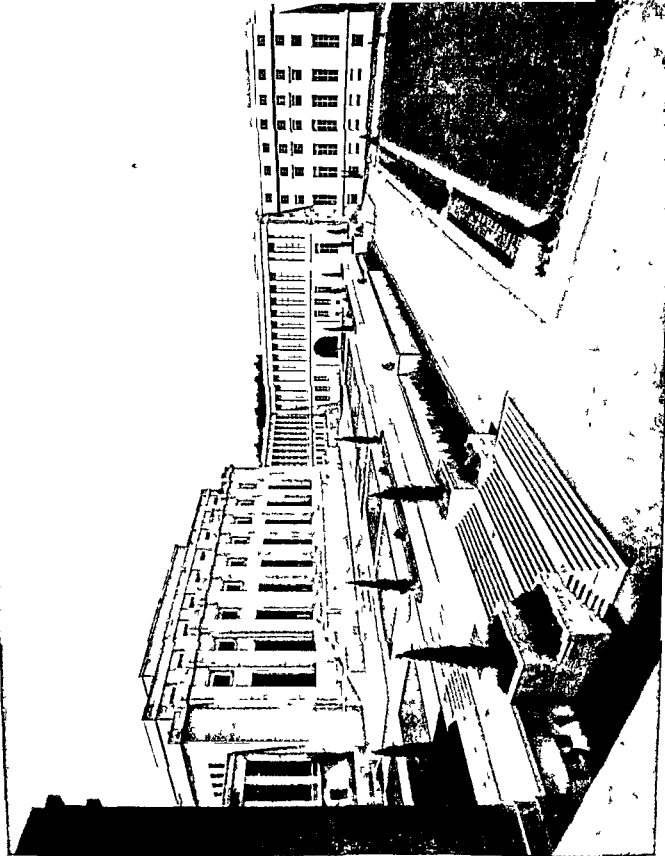
And, paradoxical though it may seem, it is for this very reason that this constant and effective control is not prejudicial to governmental authority. There is no distrust of the government, because the electorate can curb its tendencies or guide it back to the path the nation wishes it to follow. On the other hand, personal experience on the land, in the factory, in the office, proves that it is right that someone should be at the head of affairs.

In point of fact, the citizen shows consideration for the leaders he has chosen and remains attached to them, although he may criticize them, he disowns them, too, sometimes, even though he may re-elect the same men. The Federal Council is universally respected and its prestige increases when it shows decision of method. It sometimes happens that the Chambers vote against the Executive, but the latter does not resign for all that, as ministerial responsibility does not exist in Switzerland. This stability of power and lengthy terms of office are characteristic features of the regime.

JOHANN HEINRICH FUESSLI (1741-1825)

Johann Heinrich, second child of a family of eighteen, came of a long line of artists and craftsmen. His father himself was a painter and writer, and from an early age Johann Heinrich shared his father's literary pursuits, although he was destined for the Church, despite his very marked artistic talent. However, new horizons opened before him under the influence of Lavater, Solomon Gessner, and especially of the famous J. J. Bodmer. In co-authorship with Lavater, Johan Friedrich published a virulent attack against a powerful magistrate of Zurich, and as result was obliged to flee from his native town. By the same circumstance, he renounced his theological studies and determined to devote his career to painting. His travels took him to Vienna to Berlin. The English Ambassador at Prague recommended him to his friends at home, and Johann Heinrich had no difficulty in obtaining a tutor's post in a wealthy London family. It was there that he met Reynolds, who grew fond of the young man and encouraged him to visit Italy. The art of Michael Angelo was a revelation to Fuesli, who found therein a guide to his taste for the excessive. Fifteen years later, in 1778, Johann Heinrich returned to Zurich, where his fame had preceded him, and he was commissioned to execute a mural painting depicting the "Oath of the Three Swiss" in the hall of the Zurich Great Council. Powerfully imaginative, endowed with a literary genius which found its best expression in painting, it was due to his invincible ardour that Fuesli escaped the dangers of academic style. His literary talent inclined him to seek his subjects in the works of Hesiod, Homer, Pope, Milton, and Shakespeare. In his art, the theatre played the same role as Nature was beginning to play in that of his contemporaries. He married an Englishwoman in 1788, and, as his career progressed, became a teacher of painting and Reynold's successor at the Academy. His world is a land of faery, tumultuous, super-natural, filled with sombre visions, satanic shapes, women of hallucinating beauty. Long forgotten in his native Switzerland, Fuesli's art was rediscovered by his compatriots in 1911, when thanks to the efforts of Professor Paul Ganz and Dr. Wartman, an exhibition of his works re-instated him in the annals of Swiss painting as the exceptional artist he was.





Geneva. The Palace of the former League of Nations has been taken over by UNO to house the many departments of its European organization

Among these principles, there is one especially which, in the eyes of the Swiss at least, is beyond all discussion, but which a foreigner sometimes finds difficult to explain the principle of permanent neutrality

It will be remembered that, at the beginning of the 18th century, Switzerland decided to abandon the policy of territorial conquest and to refrain from interfering in the quarrels of other powers. It seems almost as though the Confederates of that time foresaw the age when great powers were to contend for the hegemony of Europe, and understood that a small State would have no alternative but to withdraw from the struggle

Such an attitude of reserve, also to be explained by the country's lack of internal cohesion at the time, enabled Switzerland to escape the horrors of the Thirty Years War. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648, which brought the struggle to a close, explicitly formulated Switzerland's secession from the Holy Roman Empire and sanctioned her neutrality for all time

This neutrality was respected for a century and a half, until it was violated by the French armies of the Directory, and a little later by the Russian and Austrian armies. Throughout the whole of the Napoleonic age, Switzerland endured such sufferings and humiliations under the yoke of bondage, that at the Congress of Vienna, she hastened to proclaim anew her determination to hold aloof from European conflicts

According to the terms of the Declaration of March 20th 1815, the Congress unanimously announced its "formal and unconditional recognition of Switzerland's perpetual neutrality". This is a clear statement of "recognition", not of "guarantee". Neutrality was not thrust upon Switzerland as it was later upon Belgium, in order to restrict that country's sovereignty, but accepted as being the expression of Switzerland's right to self government. Further, the Congress added that "the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland, together with her independence of all foreign influence are in the real interest of Europe"

One century later, the Treaty of Versailles again recognized "the guarantees stipulated in the Treaty of 1815 in favour of Switzerland, guarantees which constitute international pledges for the maintenance of peace". And, to facilitate Switzerland's entry into the League in 1920, the Council of the League of Nations explicitly recognized the "unique position" of this country "conditioned by a centuries-old tradition which has been explicitly incorporated in international law". The same document further states that Switzerland's perpetual neutrality is justified "in the interests of general peace". In 1939 when war broke out afresh, all belligerent states pledged themselves to respect Switzerland's status of neutrality

This status is clearly of a very particular nature. Switzerland's neutrality is not occasional or temporary, but final and permanent. It is formulated in



The International Labour Office at Geneva

the 1848 Constitution and answers to the unanimous desire of the nation moreover, it is clearly the country's best policy

It is quite evident that a State of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants cannot enter into military conflict with the great powers which surround it on all sides. If Switzerland were to form an alliance with one of these powers, she would not be treated as an equal, but would lose her freedom of action. On the other hand, this little country wishes to entertain friendly relations with all other nations.

Swiss neutrality also originates from an internal necessity. The Confederation is composed of various ethnical elements which have ties of racial and cultural affinity with neighbouring countries. If the State were deliberately to side with one of these, the reactions of the people might be such as to endanger the Federal union. Needless to say, were Switzerland to be attacked by any one of her neighbours, racial or linguistic affinities would be immediately neutralized and the nation would present a united front against the aggressor. Neutrality, the basic principle of Switzerland's foreign policy, is therefore also a principle of internal equilibrium.

But if neutrality, an indispensable condition to Switzerland's very existence, is advantageous to this country, it is none the less "in the interest of Europe", as stated in the Treaty of 1815. How can this be?

Firstly, because Switzerland, situated as she is in the centre of Europe, holds a major strategical position. Should a foreign army establish itself here, it would directly menace the enemy's flank. Any great power commanding the Gotthard would menace the whole of Europe. It is therefore better for the world that this natural fortress should not serve the designs of any one great power.

Switzerland has undertaken a double obligation towards Europe. Firstly, to practise neutrality with such absolute loyalty as to inspire the full and unreserved trust of other nations, secondly, to be constantly prepared to defend her neutrality against any aggressor whomsoever. Switzerland considers these duties as sacred, and no one would venture to suggest that she has not entirely fulfilled them.

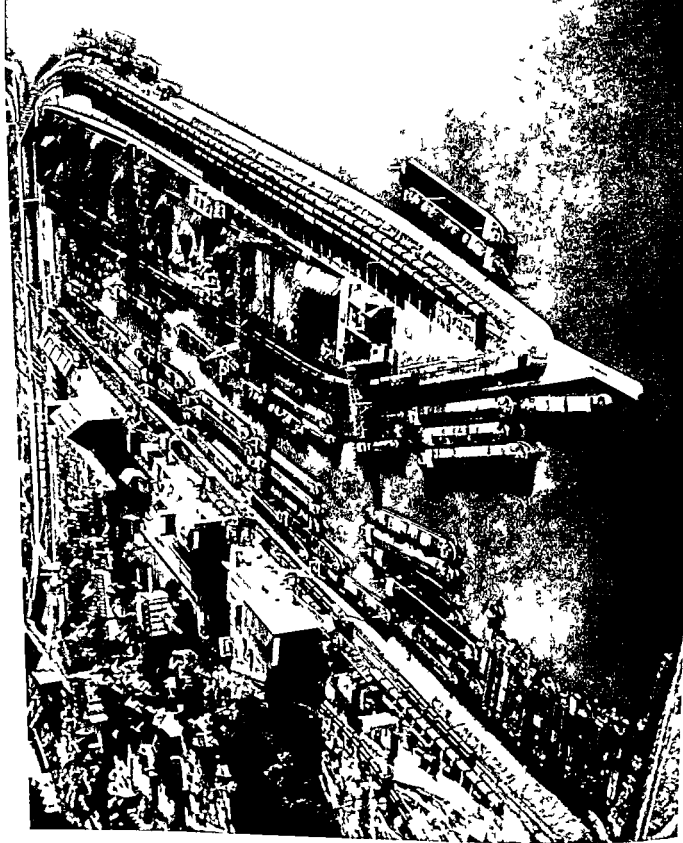
But there is more yet! The Swiss do not consider neutrality as an easy way to remain sheltered and apart in the community of nations. On the contrary, they believe that they do serve the common good. Their neutrality is not a negative, but a positive principle and they term it "active neutrality".

They proved that it was indeed "active" during the first World War and again during the Second Great War, throughout the years 1939 to 1945.

During these two great upheavals which brought so much suffering in their train, Switzerland, spared from warfare and destruction, devoted herself to several humanitarian undertakings, the chief of which was, of course, the Red Cross.



The first Red Cross Conference, held at Geneva in 1863 and 1864. The principles of the "Geneva Convention" for the protection of the wounded and other war victims were first advocated by Henri Dunant in his "Souvenir de Solferino".



Not having a seaboard, Switzerland has always sought to develop her inland navigation and thereby to obtain access to great European ports. A large part of her import trade (about one million tons yearly) enters the country through the port of Basle. A partial view of the river docks at Basle.

Can this permanent neutrality be maintained today? Now, when the world is trying to give practical form to the conception underlying the foundation of the United Nations organization? Will Switzerland stand aside from this great effort to co-operate, on which world peace depends?

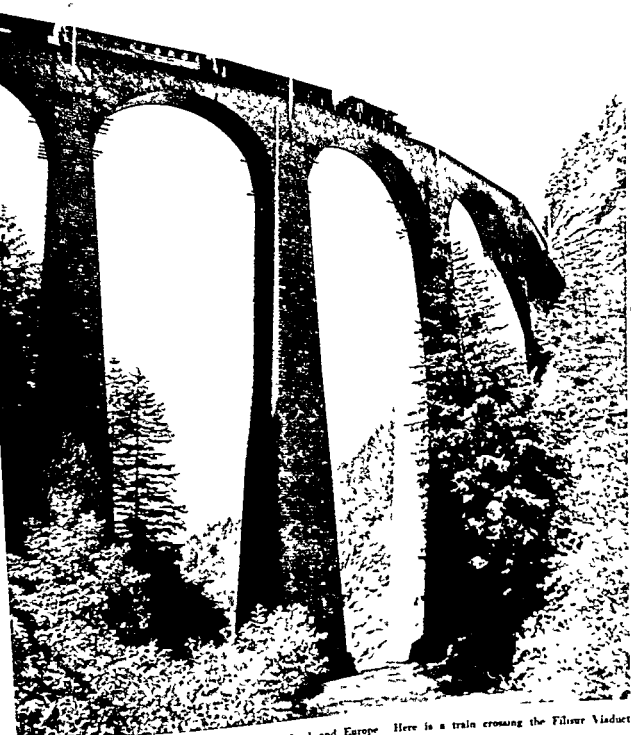
Let us first recall a precedent. In the London Declaration of 1919, the League of Nations admitted that Switzerland might preserve her own particular status, judged compatible with the League's own basic principle. In effect, throughout the League's twenty years of existence, Switzerland collaborated closely in all its undertakings. And, when the League was swept away in the storm of war, this country was still able—thanks to the neutrality it had preserved intact—to help and serve mankind on an international plane.

Today, regarding the United Nations, Switzerland considers that the situation has remained unchanged. She hopes to join the UNO—the Federal Government has expressed this wish officially several times—but she refuses to give up a principle which is the basic fundament of her national equilibrium and which also allows her to play a useful role internationally. Switzerland believes that her policy, backed by a principle of law, is in conformity with her own interests, as it is also with the higher interests of civilization itself.

As a practical proof of her will to co-operate until the time comes for her to apply for admittance to the United Nations, Switzerland is already participating in the activities of international organizations: for example, the International Labour Office, the International Court of Justice at The Hague and UNESCO. And, lastly, Switzerland has warmly welcomed the nomination of Geneva as the seat of the European Office of the United Nations.



The Alps—natural barriers across international routes—are traversed by several passes which have played a vital part in the history of Switzerland and even of Europe. A characteristic view of the St. Gotthard road which crosses the Alps from North to South.



Transalpine railway lines are important to Switzerland and Europe. Here is a train crossing the Filisur Viaduct in the Grisons.

NICOLAS MANUEL (1484-1530)

In 1484, Margaret, daughter of Chancellor Nicolas Frickhart of Berne gave birth to an illegitimate son whom she christened Nicolas Manuel and left to the care of her father on her marriage to Bailiff Jean Vogt. The child was given the surname of "Deutsch" and it is surmised that his father was a young German apothecary then established in Berne. However that may be, the little boy early showed signs of marked artistic talent and it is thought that he was apprenticed to a glass stainer. His early works, "The Birth of the Virgin", "Saint Luc", the Grandson Altar Screen and the surprisingly beautiful "Temptation of St. Anthony" express his as yet unadulterated Catholic fervour. In 1509, Nicolas Manuel married the lovely Katherine Frisching and it was she who inspired him to paint that splendid type of sturdy womanhood which appears again and again in his work. In 1512, he became a member of the Great Council of Berne and from that year on is mentioned as "the Painter" in all official documents. His reputation as a creator of stained glass windows was established and he was commissioned to execute a life-size "Danse Macabre" on the wall of the Dominican cemetery. Signs that his Catholic faith was wavering are apparent in his "Salomon sacrificing to the idols", a mural painting commissioned by a wealthy burgher of Berne. Renaissance inspiration appears in his fine tempera paintings "Pyramus and Thisbe" and "Lucretia" (1517), now in the Basle Museum and the two wood engravings known as the "Wise und Foolish Virgins". It was at this time also that he felt more and more drawn by the preaching of Zwingli the Reformer, that he composed his satirical farces in which he attacked the Papacy. Acting on the advice of friends, he enrolled as a soldier in the Swiss troops serving the French king. Under Lautrec, he was present at the taking of Monza in Italy and also, later, at the French defeat at La Bicoque. Thus Nicolas Manuel had occasion to witness the horrors of war. But to reform his times meant that he must become a follower of Zwingli and the New Faith. Thus he did when, succeeding his father in law as Bailiff of Cerlier and nominated to the Small Council of Berne, he abandoned the brush in favour of the pen and expended his energy in support of the Reformation. Late in April 1530 the Great Visitor came to him, uttering the words he had inscribed on the wall of the Dominican cemetery "And now there is nothing else for you but to die!"



Science, Art and Letters

It is certainly too facile a view to consider Switzerland merely as a country favoured by nature, an original example of democracy, or as a country which, despite difficult conditions has become widely industrialized. To this must also be added the fact that, as a nation, the Swiss have achieved a high standard of intellectual and artistic culture and that, within the limits of their resources, they have contributed in no small measure to the progress of civilization.

Education is highly developed in this country, illiteracy is non-existent, and the population as a whole reads a great deal. Public libraries are numerous. Some, like that of St Gallen, for instance, can trace their origins to the Middle Ages. The National Library at Berne contains all the "Helvetic" publications, that is to say, all works of national interest. Books are lent by the Public Libraries free of charge and circulated throughout the country. The book and publishing trades are flourishing. Nor is it rare to see, in some secluded country spot or in the poorer quarters of large towns, men and women of modest circumstances eagerly reading to acquire knowledge.

On the other hand, industrialization has brought in its wake a multitude of research laboratories where technical processes are perfected. Not a few of these institutions have specialized in horological research, others confine their activities to chemistry and physics. The laboratories of the Federal Institute of Technology are particularly well equipped and universally famed. The Jungfrauoch Observatory, situated at 9,595 ft above sea level, is an international institution.

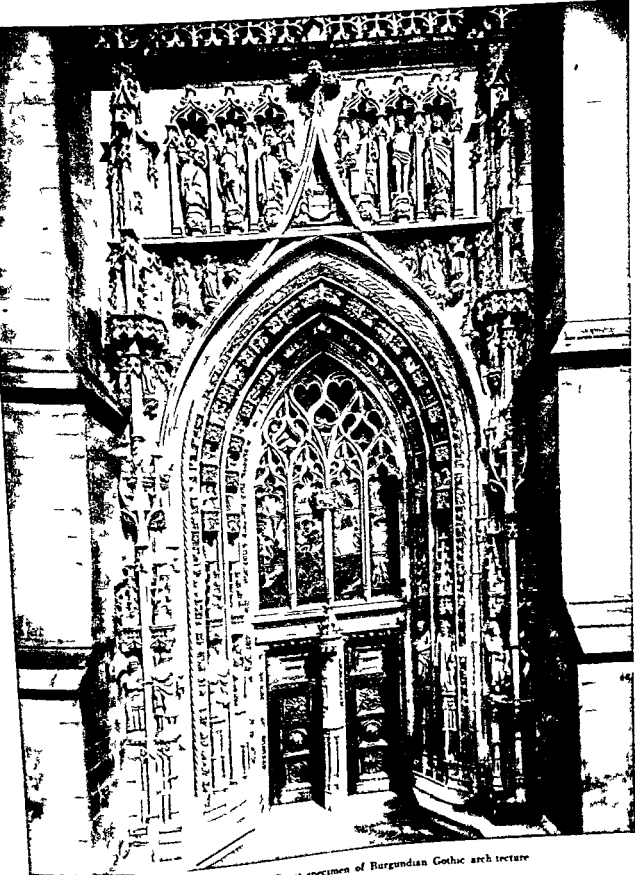
It goes without saying that scientific research is carried on also with quite disinterested aims. For centuries, Switzerland has given to the world scientists of universal repute. Basle can boast of her mathematicians, Euler and Bernoulli, Geneva of her naturalists, Candolle and de Saussure. The famous Agassiz made his career in the United States. Several Nobel Prize-Winners of recent years have been of Swiss nationality.

The nation's cultural equipment includes many museums, especially ethnographical and fine arts. Several of these have been rebuilt and enlarged in recent years. The Basle Museum, a fine example of modern architecture, is particularly famous for its remarkable collection of Holbeins. The National Museum in Zurich bears comparison with the finest institutions of the kind. Moreover, there are several fine private collections in Switzerland, known to connoisseurs all over the world.

Viewed through an archaeologist's or architect's eyes, Switzerland may not



The Library of the Abbey of St. Gall founded by the Irish Monk Gallus in the early Middle Age is the repository of priceless manuscripts and incunabula



The main porch of Lausanne Cathedral a magnificent specimen of Burgundian Gothic architecture



Pestalozzi the great Swiss educator was born in 1740. In this painting by Grob, he is shown receiving orphaned children after the French invasion in 1798. To Pestalozzi is dedicated the modern Children's Village at Trogen, in the Canton of Appenzell where war waifs of all nationalities victims of World War II are given shelter and a home.

be able to compete with France or Italy, but does offer, nevertheless, interesting examples of the styles which have succeeded each other in the course of European history. There are, for instance, Roman remains as at Avenches, magnificent treasures of the late Middle Ages at St Maurice and Coire, feudal dungeons, churches, patrician mansions and guild halls. St Ursanne and the Cathedral of Basle are fine specimens of Norman, Lausanne's Cathedral is a beautiful example of Burgundian Gothic. The Renaissance has left fewer traces, but the XVIIIth century, under the influence of France, has given us the heritage of charming "châteaux" and town dwellings. Some of the architects who designed a few of the most beautiful Roman and Italian buildings were natives of the Ticino and, therefore, of Swiss origin. Fontana, Maderno, Borromini, and others.

Modern Swiss architecture is harmonious, showing lines and volumes characteristic of our times. The Swiss architect Le Corbusier, for example, has earned a world wide reputation.

Apart from the country or town mansions of her patrician and noble families, Switzerland can boast of original rustic architectural styles. The Bernese farmstead, for instance, with its wide, deep roof, its balconies, sculptured and painted façade. Rustic tastes are reflected also in the products of arts and crafts, bold and original in design: potteries, handwoven cloths and wood carvings. The verve of popular inspiration is apparent, too, in the many festivals and pageants, so beloved of the Swiss, in the plays and open air theatrical productions, commemorating this or that great historical event, or exalting agricultural pursuits. The Vinegrowers' Festival, traditional of Vevey on the Lake of Geneva, is held four or five times a century and attracts visitors from all over the world.

Gold and silver plate, stained glass and enamel work (and with mention of the latter, the name of the famous Petistot immediately springs to mind) once gave rise to most flourishing crafts. Many great masters have sprung from this small mountain land. Conrad Witz and Holbein and, in Renaissance days, Urs Graf, Nicolas Manuel (in whose work poetic fancy is sometimes crossed by grim realism), Tobias Stummer (a fine portraitist and fresco painter). The XVIIIth century is dominated by two great artists. Anton Graff and, especially, Liotard, the Genevan. Füssli of Zurich made his career in England, where he became a prominent member of the Royal Academy and his lyrical, tormented imagination is a herald of Romanticism. This same period witnessed the rise of the vogue for coloured engravings—lake and mountain scenery—executed by Aberli and Freudenberg, specimens of whose work are today much sought after by collectors.

The XIXth century can show the sculptors, Pradier of Geneva, Vela, born in the Ticino, and Niederhäuser, a native of Eastern Switzerland, the great



Founded as an international scientific institution, the Jungfrau Observatory (10,542 ft above sea level) is a research centre of world repute

painters, Leopold Robert who stylized Italian scenes, Barthelemy Menn, a disciple of the Fontainebleau School. With Calame, Didav and de Meuron, Alpine scenery came into its own as a subject of art. Frank Buchser (very modern with his fine sense of colour values), Arnold Böcklin (the painter of mythological scenes), Felix Vallotton (a master of his craft) and Ferdinand Hodler (a man of genius)—these are the names XIXth century Switzerland has given to the world's artistic birthright.

In the field of literature, the first great name one meets is that of an illustrious foreigner, for whom Geneva became an adopted land—Calvin, whose "Institution Chretienne" is a monument of French language and literature. Nor must Calvin's influence on the English speaking nations be forgotten.

It was in and after the XVIIIth century that Switzerland proved really productive in the domain of letters. The Zurich School, with its leaders, Bodmer and Breitinger, gave the impetus of revival to German literature, stressing its origins and opposing the influence of sterile Neo-Classicism. Gesner's "Idylls", the works of the great educator Pestalozzi and of the naturalist Lavater were read throughout Europe. Albert de Haller, the poet, sang of the Alps, and Jean de Muller, the historian, exalted his fatherland.

In the same period, the Genevan born Jean Jacques Rousseau, one of the greatest names in French literature, profoundly influenced his age. In many respects, he proved to be a pioneer of the modern world. Following him came the famous Madame de Stael and Benjamin Constant, both eloquent partisans and theorists of the liberal ideal, they made France aware of the beauties of German literature and two of their novels have become classics—"Corinne" and "Adolphe". Under their patronage, the delightful Chateau of Coppet, on the shores of Lake Geneva, became a hearth at which the intelligentsia of Europe found inspiration.

It is indeed curious to note that Switzerland, after centuries of turbulence, appeared to the XIXth century as a wise and peaceful Arcadia. This country also contributed most generously to the rise of the Romantic Age in Europe. To the Swiss mountains and lakes flocked the leaders of the movement—Byron, Shelley, Lamartine, Hugo—and they found here a wonderful natural setting for their inspiration.

Later, Swiss men of letters remained more closely attached to the native soil and traditions. In Western Switzerland we find the French-speaking Alexandre Vinet, a profound literary critic and theologian, Töpffer, a delightfully whimsical writer and illustrator. Amiel, the master of introspection and writer of the famous "Journal". Then, in our day, appears a great lyrical poet, exalting the soil and people of his land—C. F. Ramuz.

In Eastern, German-speaking Switzerland, we find Jeremias Gotthelf, the poet of rustic life, Gottfried Keller, one of the greatest novelists of German

literature; Conrad-Ferdinand Meyer, a charming story-teller, Jacob Burckhardt the historian, who theorized on the problems of civilization; Karl Spitteler, the poet and Nobel Prize-Winner.

Nor can we include in this all too brief summary, the names of living Swiss writers, painters and scientists, who are carrying high the flame of art in the great pageant of mankind.

The people of Switzerland read, but they also sing a great deal. All over the country, in the smallest village and hamlet, music is loved and practised, chiefly in the form of song. Village choirs achieve a high standard of musical efficiency and beauty. Music is taught also in the State schools and Conservatoires; concerts are frequented by an appreciative public. The operatic and musical comedy productions of Zurich and Basle rank among the best in Europe. Nor has Switzerland lacked composers of the first rank: Jacques-Dalcroze, the initiator of eurhythmics; Sutermeister, whose musical plays are often produced abroad; Frank Martin and, especially, Arthur Honegger.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN WE' DOE BY THESE
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THE SIGNATURE OF THE
 PURITANS OF PLIMOUTH
 IN THE YEAR 1620

Detail showing the statue of Oliver Cromwell and the text of the

JACQUES LAURENT AGASSE (1767-1849)

Great grandson of a Scotchman, Etienne Agasse of Aberdeen grandson of Etienne Agasse who received the burghership of Geneva in 1842, son of Philippe Agasse and Catherine nee Audeoud, Jacques Laurent of that name was brought up in a wealthy household at the Chateau de Crevin near Geneva. A skilled rider from earliest childhood he was a connoisseur of horses and good horsemanship. His boyhood friends were Adam Topfer, the future exquisite painter of homelife in Savoie and Firmin Massot. Agasse pursued his artistic studies in Paris under David but was summoned back to Geneva by the social upheaval of the Revolution which spelt financial disaster for his family. A wealthy Englishman charmed with Agasse's painting of his favourite dog bore the young artist away to London where his charming personality and indubitable talent won him the favour of Court circles. But Agasse preferred the company of children, humble folk and animals. He loved to visit cattle markets, race courses, famous stud farms, menageries. He had a profound knowledge of dogs and horses and his sensitive and yet exact rendering of rippling muscles and shining coats also showed his understanding of animal psychology. He was not only an animal painter. His portraits of children also are delightful as for instance in "The Secret". His genre paintings, such as "The Flower Cart", "The Playing Field", have a deep and attractive charm. The scenes through which his horsemen ride—the downs across Lord Heathfield's hunter daintily steps or the plain on which young Audeoud Fazy has alighted—are wholly luminous, bathing the creatures that move therein, men and animals, in vivid light. Of all great animal painters, it is perhaps to Potter that Agasse may be best likened. But the great Dutch master was of peasant extraction, whereas Agasse despite his love of rusticity, remains still the aristocrat and, perhaps, the most poetic of Genevan painters.



Switzerland and the English-speaking Nations

There appears to be but little resemblance and no apparent connection between Switzerland, that little mountainous country hemmed in on all sides by the Continent of Europe, and the vast British Empire, the great sea power, or the United States of America, so great, rich and powerful.

Nevertheless, comparisons can be drawn, and connections do exist between Switzerland on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other. Firstly, like the English-speaking races, the Swiss have an intense love of liberty which for them implies both national and personal freedom, namely, the independence of their country and liberty of thought, and an imperative need of self government. The history and institutions of Switzerland testify to this freedom loving spirit.

As we have seen, Switzerland's regime is democratic, like that of the English speaking nations, and it is based on the sovereignty of the people, representative government and universal suffrage. By its very essence, this regime excludes personal power or leadership, and the Government rules by consent of the nation. Switzerland constitutes, then, a Federation of republics, a miniature commonwealth, administered according to the principles of co-operation, mutual aid and the equality of all men before the law. This country might well be called the "United Cantons", for do we not speak of the "United States"? The motto of the Confederation is "One for all, all for one", surely also a maxim of the two great Anglo-Saxon countries, yet other affinities are to be found at the basis of the relations which have thriven for generations between the three countries.

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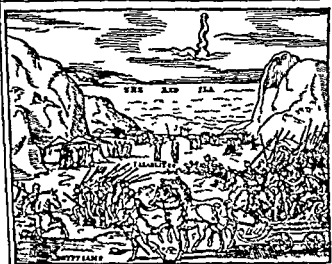
There has always been much intercourse on religious matters between the Swiss who are mostly Protestants, and the English. In Reformation times, the school of Calvin greatly influenced religious thought in England and Scotland. Many letters from eminent English Reformation thinkers to the Zwingli School in Zurich are still extant, especially interesting are those of Lady Jane Grey to the preachers of Zurich, to whom the poor girl left a personal memento before going to her death on the scaffold. John Knox and Cartwright lived for a time in Geneva, together with numerous English refugees, and took back to their native land a new theology and new political ideas. From these sprang the Nonconformist Church of Scotland and the English Puritan school of thought, whose influence is felt, down the centuries, in the republican consti-

THE BIBLE
AND
HOLY SCRIPTURES
CONTAINED IN
THE OLDE AND NEW
Testament.

TRANSLATED ACCOR-
ding to the Ebrue and Greke, and conferred With
the best translations in diuers languages.

WITH MOSTE PROFITABLE ANNOTA-
tions vpon all the hard places, and other things of great
importance as may appeare in the Epistle to the Reader.

FEARE YE NOT STAND STILL, AND BEHOLDE
the Iohnson of the Lord, which he will forme to you [1st Cor. 14:13]



THE LORD SHALL FIGHT FOR YOU, THEREFORE
Psalm 124:8

AT GENEVA.
PRINTED BY ROVLAND HALL
M. D. L X.

tution of the United States and the movement which led to the War of Independence

When the Pilgrim Fathers set out for the New World in the XVIIth century, they took with them the Geneva Bible the Mayflower Pact of 1620 is imbued with the spirit of Calvinism The University of Harvard was modelled on Calvin's Academy in Geneva Similarly, the Declaration of Faith promulgated in Geneva in 1537 inspired not only the National League and Covenant for the defense of religion drawn up by the Scots in 1638 and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643, but also the covenants of the colonists of New England

When President Wilson chose Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations in 1919, his decision was doubtless influenced by the remembrance of these historical connections and affinities

In the XIXth century, the influence of the United States was, in its turn, felt by Switzerland When, in 1848, the question of the new Constitution was raised, Swiss legislators adopted the American bicameral system, the most representative both of the nation as a whole and of the Cantons individually The Swiss Federal Assembly corresponds to the Washington Congress, the National Council to the House of Representatives and the States Council to the Senate The introduction of this system has brought real and lasting benefits to Switzerland

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In the course of history, England has often taken a political interest in Switzerland and, from Elizabeth to Cromwell, from Castlereagh to Palmerstone, she has repeatedly intervened to lend her support and help to safeguard the smaller nation's independence At the time of the War of the Sonderbund, in 1847, when France and Austria wished to bring their armies to bear on Switzerland in a matter of domestic policy, England opposed the attempts of the two great powers

Switzerland and Great Britain have many interests in common, so many indeed, that we scarcely need to enumerate them here

History also reveals a great number of associations between the English and the Swiss. It is a little known fact, for instance, that Othon de Grandson, a Swiss knight and poet at the court of the Duke of Savoy, also served under Edward III Chaucer called him "the flower of French poets" and translated three of his poems into English Peter III, Duke of Savoy, who was related to Henry III, spent several years at the English court and later, when he had extended his dominion over the Lake of Geneva region, called upon English military architects to build strongholds and fortresses throughout his newly conquered lands.

In the XVth century, a Scharniactal, member of a Swiss baronial family was knighted at the English court. a stained glass window at Hilterfingen displays his armorial bearings surrounded by the emblem of the English Order of the Garter

Almost three centuries later, the English were the first to discover the glorious beauties of Switzerland and to spread their fame 'In the XVIIIth century, the Grand Tour of youthful English lords generally included sight seeing in Switzerland, many young Englishmen of good family were sent here to complete their education. A diary of Edward Gibbon, the historian, written during a stay in Lusanne in the winter of 1763 1764, reveals that English tourists and students formed, already then, quite a large colony. The post chaises have given place to trains and automobiles, but English tourists still flock to this country. Mountaineering is a beloved sport, and the English have reason to be proud of great Alpinists like Mummery, Whymper and Coolidge.

The Swiss, on the other hand, have contributed to making English life and letters known on the Continent. In the XVIIIth century, Bodmer, the illustrious poet of the Zurich School, was the first to translate the works of Shakespeare and Milton into German. Beat de Muralt published his "Lettres sur les Anglais", the first frank comparison drawn between the English constitution and the French *ancien regime*. Jean Jacques Rousseau who—it must be remembered—was citizen of Geneva, gave the first impetus to the movement dubbed "anglo mania" by contemporaries. In 1795, Marc Auguste Pictet and Pictet de Roche mont founded the "Revue britannique", whose object was primarily to make English letters and scientific works known in Europe, later, in the name of principles common to the Swiss and the English, this journal fiercely resisted the imperial despotism of Napoleon. It is said that once, when asked whether he intended to go to Geneva, Bonaparte tartly replied "No, I don't speak English!"

Many generations of English poets, artists and intellectuals have visited and lived in Switzerland. In the XVIIIth century, Milton made a short stay in Geneva on his way to Italy, in the next century, Edward Gibbon settled in Lausanne and led a happy life there, surrounded by many Swiss friends and visited by the brothers Wedgwood and the Earl of Sheffield. In the early XIXth century, Shelley and Byron spent several months on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, where the latter celebrated the Swiss hero Bonivard in the poem "The Prisoner of Chillon", and sang the beauty of the Bernese Oberland in "Manfred". Later in the century, Turner loved to paint Swiss landscapes. George Eliot and Matthew Arnold spent happy months in Geneva, while Dickens preferred Lausanne, and R. L. Stevenson Davos. Ruskin's sense of beauty found full satisfaction in this lovely land, he was wont to call Geneva "my mother town". Among American writers Longfellow, Fenimore Cooper and



Hans Holbein painted this portrait of Joerg Cysle who, so says tradition, was the first Swiss trader in London and one of Holbein's early patrons there

Messieurs ayans a adviser & consulter avec vous des -
 moyens les plus convenables po^r le bien & advancement
 des affaires publiques & des votres en particulier, nous
 avons donne charge au Cheval^{ier} Wake nostre Ambassade^r
 ord^{re} pres la Leg^{ation} & pour le present pres de nostre tres-
 cher Cousin le Duc de Savoie que nous enuoyons vers le -
 general de vos Cantons, de vous veoir en particulier, &
 vous assurer de l'affection part^{ie} que nous vous portons
 & de la part que nous prendrons toujours au bien & au
 mal de vos affaires, desquelles nous avons d'autant plus
 grand soing pour le regard de la Religion de laquelle nous
 & vous faisons mesme profession: Amiz que vous dirai
 plus amplement nostre dit Ambassadeur, auquel nous vous
 prions d'adjoindre foy & creance, & a telle autre personne
 qu'il pourra employer vers vous. Et sur ce nous prions
 Dieu, Messieurs qu'il vous ait touj^{ours} en sa s^{ainte} & degne
 garde. Et nostre palais de westminster ce 17^{ieme} de -
 juillet 1626

Votre bon Amy
 Charles I.

Henry James were illustrious visitors, and William James was, in his youth a student at the University of Geneva

Let us now briefly enumerate a few of the innumerable Swiss citizens who have lived in England and the United States and risen to eminent positions there. The list includes men and women of all professions students (certain grants and scholarships have been open to Swiss students at Oxford and Cambridge since the XVIth century), tutors and professors, doctors, clergymen soldiers, bankers, business men. Some artists of whom Switzerland has reason to be proud—Holbein, Petitot, Fussli, for exemple—made their careers in England. The first keeper of the Royal Academy, G. M. Moser, was also a Swiss, while another of his countrymen, Sir Francis Bourgeois, bequeathed his magnificent collection of paintings to Dulwich College. Madame Tussaud, too, it is interesting to note, was of Swiss extraction. In the ranks of the scholars and scientists, we find such names as these. A. de Lolme, famed for his juridical writings, Sir Samuel Romilly, the reformer of laws, Sir Arnold Theiler, the famous veterinary surgeon, Sir Joseph Petavel of the National Physical Laboratory, Dr. Peter Mark Roget, author of the "Thesaurus of the English Language". Many of the Swiss who settled in England acquired British nationality and occupied high official positions. Canada had two governors of Swiss origin in the XVIIIth century. Sir Frederick Haldimand a Vaudois, and Sir George Prevost, a Genevan, while in the present century, Sir Gordon Guggisberg, also of Swiss extraction, was Governor of Nigeria and later of British Guiana.

*

In the New World, many Swiss citizens shared in the struggles of the old colony days, the famous General Sutter of San Francisco for instance, or again Colonel Bouquet who crushed the Indian rebellion of Pontiac. Then, in the world of science and research, we have men like Louis Agassiz, eminent geologist and zoologist, and professor at Harvard, Ferdinand Rudolf Hassler, mathematician and astronomer, who made the first coastal surveys of the United States. Arnold Henry Guyot, the great geographer, one of the founders of the Smithsonian Institute. Adolf Bandelier, an authority on Indian history and member of the Carnegie Institute. J. H. Krust, inventor, and assistant to Edison. Dr. Henri Bäcker, the well known surgeon who introduced the use of antiseptics in Chicago and the Western States.

In the annals of American trade and industry, we find the names of Jean Pierre de Pury, Jacques Huber, Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, all three pioneers of the American silk industry. The Swiss Othmar H. Amann, famous engineer and builder of the Hudson River Bridge, is known as an authority on modern

FRANK BUCHSER (1828-1890)

Born the son of a wealthy farmer, Frank Buchser was destined by his parents for the Church. Hardly had he begun his theological studies, however, when a chance meeting with the painter Dietel aroused that passion for travel and art which was to rule his life. Abandoning theology, young Buchser set off for Paris, where he apprenticed himself for a time to a builder of organs. In 1847 he went to Florence where he decided to become a painter. On learning this, his mother who had until then founded all her hopes upon this son disavowed him. Buchser then joined the Papal Guards and fought in one of Garibaldi's campaigns. The years 1848 to 1850 saw him in Paris, in Belgium, in Holland. In 1853 he went to England later returning to Switzerland, where he found only heart break. In 1857 he set off for Spain and Morocco and, in 1861 returned to England. But, like Liotard, he was filled with wanderlust. A gipsy among painters it was for America that he set sail in 1866. There he made the portraits of General Lee and General Suter, his compatriot founder of the farming colony of New Helvetia, near San Francisco. The man Buchser has portrayed so vividly was one of the heroes of California's early history and unfortunately also a financial victim of the Gold Rush.

Always busied with paints and pencil, Buchser travelled widely in the United States from Virginia to the Rockies and even as far north as Lake Superior. He returned to Switzerland in 1871 and remained there for seven years. In 1878, 1884 and 1885 he revisited Italy, in 1883 and 1886 he travelled to Corfu, Albania and Greece. In 1890 the year of his death, he returned to Solothurn to collaborate with Alfred van Muyden and Etienne Duval in the founding of the Society of Painters and Sculptors and the obtaining of a Federal subsidy to promote the fine arts in Switzerland.



bridge construction. Several leaders of the car industry, too, trace their descent from Swiss ancestors. Louis Chevrolet, Studebaker and Rickenbacher. Again, in the field of politics we find Albert Gallatin, a naturalized American citizen, whose family came from Geneva, he fought with La Fayette for American independence and later played an important role in American diplomacy. He it was who promoted the inclusion of Rousseau's Rights of Man in the American Constitution, and obtained the abolition of all fortifications along the 3,000 mile boundary, between Canada and the U S A. And finally, strange to relate, Switzerland, the inland State, which has no sea going fleet, has nevertheless produced several well known sailors, among whom must be mentioned Admiral Eberle, Commander in Chief of the United States fleet, and—more recently—Admiral de Steiger, squadron leader of the home fleet during the first World War, and Bernard H. Bieri, fleet-commander in the Mediterranean during World War II.

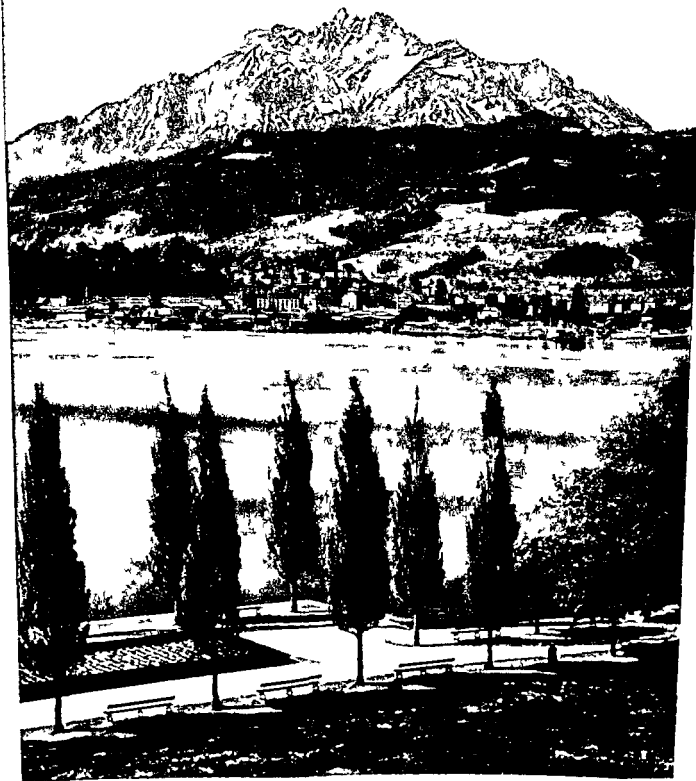
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Is there need to continue this enumeration? To what end can it serve? There are so many links and ties of affinity between Switzerland and the English speaking nations, they have so many interests in common, despite their disproportion in size, that there can be no reason for misunderstanding between them, but only constant and friendly intercourse. Their friendship is an ancient one, well tried and tested through the centuries, and it must be handed on as a precious heritage to future generations.

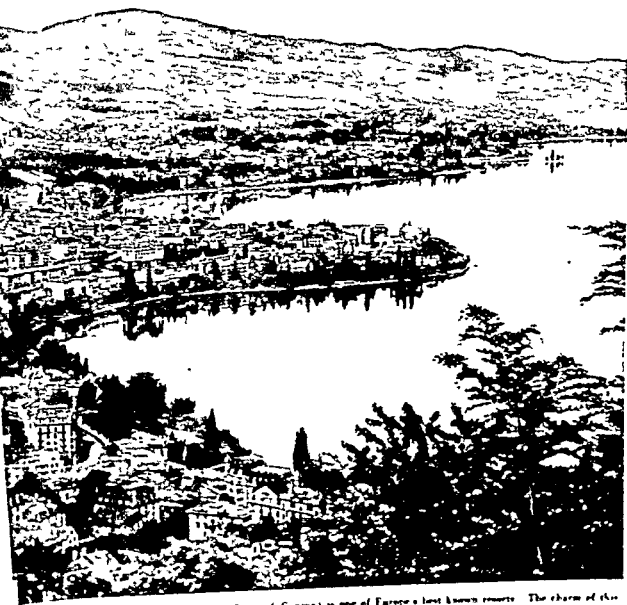


The Swiss Alps are a paradise for skiers who can practice their favorite sport here until late spring. (2) along the Wetterhorn (Bernese Alps)—11,171 ft. above sea level





Of all Swiss cities, Lucerne is famous among travellers. Here is a view of Lucerne with Mount Pilatus in the background.



Montreux on the shores of Lake Lemman (Lake of Geneva) is one of Europe's best known resorts. The charm of this scenic scenery has drawn travellers here for centuries.



All sports are practised in Switzerland. Here is one of the country's many fine golf links, several of which are magnificently situated.



The Lakes of Sils and Silvaplana in the Upper Engadine

GIOVANNI GIACOMETTI (1868 1933)

Born the son of a baker at Stampa, a hamlet in the Val Bregaglia (Grisons), Giovanni Giacometti showed his inventive powers at a very early age, when he began his career by making toys for his little friends. Without his quite knowing how, the boy turned naturally to drawing. His schooling at Coire finished, at the age of 18 he obtained his father's consent to his pursuing his artistic studies at Munich. There, at the School of Industrial Arts, he soon began copying classical models under the guidance of his friend Wilhelm Balmer. At about the same period, he made the acquaintance of Amiet, with whom he set off for Paris. Both entered the Julian Studio, where Bouguereau and Tony Robert Fleury guided their studies and Giacometti's youthful admiration for Rembrandt grew more intense. Giacometti returned at last to Stampa but, despite the poverty under which he laboured, soon set off again, this time for Rome. His health impaired by under nourishment, over work and poor lodgings, Giacometti returned again to Switzerland, where his life was lightened by a friendship with Segantini who had established himself in the Grisons, at Maloja. From that time on, Giacometti found the road he was called upon to travel. To a friend he wrote in 1917. "You will note how persistently I have sought to capture light in my work, and I am quite sure that, for the painter, all exists only by light. For my part, colour has been an expression of light rather than a decorative motif. I also believe that all reality must exist within ourselves before it can live in our works. It is impossible to paint the sun if it is not in the eyes or, if you prefer, in the soul." Accompanying a copy of "Die Rheinlande" in which an article on Giacometti's work had been published together with reproductions of several of his paintings, these lines reveal the secret of his art and make us understand why his canvases are both attractive and profoundly moving.



SOME FACTS ABOUT SWITZERLAND

Physical Area 15,942 sq miles. Situated in the centre of Europe has no sea board. Territory includes central mass of the Alps (60%), Central Plateau (30%), Jura Mountains (10%). Altitudes vary from 663 ft. (Lake Maggiore) to 15,217 ft. (Monte Rosa). The most populous region, the Central Plateau which extends between the Jura and the Alps, has an average elevation of 1,500 ft. The Swiss Alps are the main watershed of Europe the Rivers Rhine, Rhone, Ticino (tributary of the Po) and Inn rise in the region of the St. Gothard.

Climate and Vegetation: vary according to altitude. Olives, maize, evergreens flourish in the Ticino. Deciduous forests, vines, cornfields scarcely extend above 2,600 ft. 22.6% of the total territory is unproductive.

Population (End 1948) 4,640,000. Density of population, 291 per sq mile.

Language: German is spoken by 72.6% of population, French by 20.7%, Italian by 5.2%, Romansh (in the Grisons) by 1.1% other languages by 0.4%.

Religion Protestants, 57.6%, Catholics 41.1%, Jews 0.5%, other denominations, 0.8%.

Chief Towns (End 1947) Zurich 376,600, Basle 177,300, Geneva 145,300, Berne (Federal Capital) 139,600, Lausanne 102,200, St. Gall 66,000, Winterthur 64,000, Lucerne 59,800, Biel (Bienne) 46,700, Chaux-de-Fonds 32,900, Fribourg 29,200, Neuchatel 27,200.

Government Federal Republic of 22 Cantons. Neutrality recognized by the Powers in 1815 and 1920. Democratic regime based on universal suffrage with proportional representation. Bicameral legislative power, the Federal Assembly, consisting of National Council and States Council. Executive Federal Council, composed of 7 members. Rights of Referendum and Initiative. Each Canton has its own Government (State Council) and Parliament (Great Council), capital town and practically full control of its own internal affairs. Organization of the Federal army is based on the militia system.

Education. 7 Universities: Berne, Basle, Zurich (German-speaking), Fribourg (bilingual, French-German), Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel (French-speaking). Federal Institute for Technology, Zurich, School of Engineering, Lausanne. School of Commercial Science, St. Gall. Many training schools for specialized trades and professions. Numerous day and boarding schools in all parts of the country.

Communications. Switzerland stands at the cross-road of great continental routes. *Alpine roads and passes* Great St. Bernard (8,110 ft.), Simplon (6,600 ft.), St. Gothard (6,890 ft.). *Railways* 80%, electrified. *Tunnels* Simplon, St. Gothard, Lötschberg etc. *Airways* International and inter-continental airports: Geneva (Cointrin), Zurich (Kloten).

Currency Switzerland unified her currency in 1850, adopting the franc as her monetary unit. The mint part of exchange was 9/31 grammes or 290.3226 milligrammes of fine gold. By the Monetary Emergency Act of 27th September 1936 a flexible parity of 190 to 215 milligrammes of fine gold was adopted. This resulted in a devaluation of the franc by 30% in the average and consequently lowered the mint part of exchange to 203.2258 milligrammes of fine gold.

Industries (1941) 41% of the population supported by industries. 22% by agriculture. Commerce, banking and insurance occupies 9%, hotel industry 3%, transports 4%, liberal professions and administration 7%, other occupations 14%.

Manufactures: very diverse. textiles (especially silks, laces, embroideries, ribbons, millinery braids), watches and horological products, precision tools, chemicals (especially dyes, pharmaceuticals, perfumes), electro-technical products (turbines, engines), machinery, foodstuffs (condensed and dietetic milks, cheese chocolate).

Foreign trade: (1948) Imports Sw frs. 4,998,891,901. Exports Sw frs. 3,431,546,360. Overplus of imports 45.5%. Proportion of total exports: raw materials 3.5%, manufactured products 91.8%, foodstuffs 4.7%.



The Matterhorn (13,515 ft) is one of the most majestic peaks in the High Alps.

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